THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1823. Vol. 2...No 3.

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In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

David McClemens,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Laborer.

William Boylstone,
Of said city, Shoe black

James Brogan,
Of said city, Pensioner

James Stapleton,
Of said city, Laborer

John Rea,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.

William Morris,
Of Mifflin township, Laborer.

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Political.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To His Excellency, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

There are strange things to be learned in the school of politics. What at one time are taught as articles of faith, at another are denounced as heresies; and measures which were once condemned, as subversive of constitutional principles, are suddenly converted into the test of orthodoxy. The strongest proof of political integrity is given by him who changes his opinion of political acts, to suit the transitions in the circumstances of party. To censure whatever may be proposed or done by those in power, and to imitate what was censured, whenever that power is transferred to others, is but to show a pliancy of principle, without which, no one can acquire a reputation for political wisdom.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis

But a disease, too suddenly checked, will sometimes re-act so violently on the system as to produce a new disorder, entirely different in its nature from that which preceded it, though more dangerous and malignant. The momentum with which it is propelled from one extreme, is so violent as to create a rapid and instant revulsion to the other. The alteration from one political opinion to a different one, is analogous in its effects, to that which is undergone by the physical constitution. The character of the disease is changed, but its virulence is increased. The apostate is always the most intolerant among those by whom he is received Why he is so, is not difficult to be understood. The total and instantaneous vicissitude in his sentiments, which he professes to have experienced, is viewed with suspicion. His motives are thought to be sinister, and his declarations insincere. No matter what professions he may make, or what pledges of fidelity he may offer; distrust of both will be excited, and fling its chilling shade on his brightest hopes of preferment. 'Tis true, he may not be openly and universally condemned; for he may be a necessary instrument in the hands of those with whom he has become connected. He may be considered by some as ingenious in intrigue as he is corrupt in principle; by others, as possessing the superficial arts of the demagogue, which are often the successful substitutes for talents He is, therefore, recognized as a leader of the party to which he has solicited admission; and some office, not depending for its investiture or its duration, on popular favor, is bestowed upon him, as the recompense of his apostacy His future services are now secured in behalf of his patrons. He proscribes, with unsparing vengeance, all that he had once defended. He accuses of crimes, the most atrocious, those with whom he had professed himself proud to associate; and, with an intemperate zeal, consistent with the policy of an ambitious proselyte, endeavors to render them infamous by the imputation of the very guilt which he had himself incurred

Your Excellency will pardon these observations, which are more diffusive than may appear necessary to all—as they are intended to form a contrast with your political conduct You are a natural-born subject of the party to which you belong, and boast an unreserved, undeviating attachment to its interests. The political renegade may be consistent in his calumny of the party which he has abandoned, and in deception of the one which he has espoused, and by his ultra spirit of persecution, attempt to secure the confidence which he could not otherwise obtain Your consistency is of a different kind. The violence by which he is distinguished, is the effect of necessity; your adherence to your political friends, is the result of choice By your works you have evinced the sincerity of your faith, and your conformity to its rules is shown by practical facts, too numerous to be disregarded, and too notorious to be denied. What are they, and how do they consist with the principles which you avow?

In the National Intelligencer, the acknowledged echo of democratic opinions, and the standard of democratic consistency, there were recently promulgated some doctrines, the truth of which you will not attempt to controvert. They were introduced with the imposing title of "the creed of our political faith," and declared to contain the very quintessence of all that is pure and essential in republican principle. A few of them are offered to you, *veluti speculum*, in which you may see reflected the image of that consistency which has been claimed for you. All of them, with but one exception, that are thought applicable to your opinions and actions, are said, by the oracle from which they issue, to form a part of that political code, which was first reduced to a written form, by one, whose authority you will not venture to dispute—Mr Jefferson They are officially made known to the democratic party, as the legitimate test of political truth. They must therefore be taken as the canon by which your principles of democracy are to be referred, to ascertain their veracity or falsehood. The first of these doctrines, thus authentically presented for the ordeal of consistent democracy, is—

"A zealous care of the right of election by the people."

How say you, sir—do you acknowledge the pertinency of the rule? Will you consent to have your words and deeds submitted to its standard? If you do, your consistency will be in imminent peril, if you do not, you commit the crime of rebellion against the high priest of your political temple. On which horn of the dilemma will you hang your hope of safety? But you cannot hesitate in your choice, between the certainty of detection in inconsistency, and the fear of being denounced as a rebel to supreme authority; and you are willing to have your actions tried by the test proposed. Then hearken, I pray you, to the investigation.

Did you, or did you not, by your acceptance of your present office, publicly proclaim your contempt for the "right of election by the people!" The elective franchise, so highly and so justly valued in a republican community, was, by the convention from whose authority you derive your official dignity, openly and grossly outraged. It is in vain to attempt a denial, or even a palliation of the offence which that convention perpetrated, and you have sanctioned. The history of its origin and proceedings is the record of its condemnation, from which there is no appeal, and whose infamy will remain in the memory of the people, when they by whom it was devised, shall have been forgotten, or are remembered, only to be despised or execrated. To recapitulate the artifices practised by those who planned and executed this conspiracy against popular privilege, would be to repeat the foul catalogue of delusions that have always been practised by flagitious ambition upon the credulity and forbearance of an unsuspecting people. It is enough to refer the honest, the patriotic, and the enlightened citizen to the facts which have transpired relative to this memorable convention—memorable for its motive, and yet more so for its misdeeds.

The next legitimate maxim which is announced, for the government of whom it may concern, is—

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

In the course of your classical researches, you must have seen the destructive influence which military domination has invariably exercised over the happiness of mankind, and the safety of civil institutions. You have learned with what despotism it has created and destroyed imbecile, guilty rulers, sported with the lives and property of the people, and trampled upon their civil immunities. You have heard of the sordid and public disposal of Roman power, by a mercenary soldiery, and of the sanguinary scenes displayed by licentious troops, in the streets of Constantinople. Without making a comparison between prætorian legions and hordes of janissaries, and the militia of Pennsylvania, you might have discerned the evils which the ascendency of martial power over civil right, may insensibly produce in every country. You had already heard the indignant remonstrances of those who had been brought before a military tribunal, to be fined, or imprisoned, without appeal to the courts of common law: Yet you voted to invest such a tribunal with summary and final control over the person and property of the citizen. How such a vote is to be reconciled with the "supremacy of the civil over the military authority" is a mystery which can be solved only by the casuistical logic of modern political philosophy

"The sacred preservation of public faith." This requisition of the "creed of political faith," you have obeyed by assisting to annul the most solemn obligations, pledged by the government, to religious and civil associations.

The last doctrine of "the creed" is preached by the editors of the Intelligencer

"Facilitating the communication between the different parts of the country." This canon you have fulfilled, by refusing your approbation to a bill for granting aid to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and to an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna.

These are the acts by which you have demonstrated your consistency in democratic principles; and these the tests to which those acts must submit—tests, not created by philosophical speculation, nor imposed by political adversaries but voluntarily adopted by the party to which you belong, and admitted as genuine by the official journal of the government. A. Z.

The Mississippi Vote.

Extract from an Address of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence.

The enemies of Andrew Gregg, have published a pamphlet in German and English, and have distributed it over the State in which Mr. Gregg is charged with being *an enemy to universal suffrage and the poor man's right to vote.*

The true history of Mr. Gregg's vote on the admission of Mississippi to form a territorial government, is simply this—

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, the State of Virginia, on the first of March 1784, ceded to Congress, all its right, title and claim to the territory north west of the river Ohio, subject to certain conditions contained in a deed, executed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, as delegates on the part of Virginia; one of the express conditions of this deed was—that when the citizens of this *ceded country* were permitted to form a territorial government, that a freehold of 50 acres of land shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a Representative. And in 1787 Congress passed an act, entitled an "ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio," in which the qualification of 50 acres of land to entitle an elector to vote for a representative was expressly provided—on the 15th of June 1802, the State of Georgia, ceded to the United States all its right, title and claim to a large extent of territory, including that of Mississippi, and the same conditions were exacted in relation to the freehold qualification of voting—as is contained in the ordinance of 1787; this cession from the state of Georgia was negotiated by James Madison, Albert Gallatin and Levi Lincoln. Now Mr Gregg had nothing to do with the terms and conditions imposed by the States of Virginia and Georgia, and the ordinance of Congress of 1787—which provided that this 50 acres of land was necessary to confer the right of voting in the territorial government, to be formed out of the countries respectively ceded to the United States.—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, are the prominent names connected with these transactions in relation to the conditions of forming territorial governments. When therefore in 1806, the inhabitants of Mississippi claimed of Congress the right of forming a territorial government, Mr. Gregg voted in favor of their admission to the rights of suffrage—on the only terms and conditions they asked or which could be granted — The law passed, and was approved by Thomas Jefferson: Is he an enemy to universal suffrage and the poor man's rights? Messrs. Madison, Gallatin and Lincoln negotiated the cession of Mississippi to Congress—which made the qualification of 50 acres of land an express condition—were they enemies to universal suffrage, and the poor man's rights? Were Messrs. Gaillaird, Crawford, Maclay (of Pennsylvania) and Smith of Maryland, who voted with Mr Gregg—enemies to universal suffrage and the poor man's rights?—If any of you have the pamphlet, look over it and see if any thing is to be found of the conduct of these great men on the Mississippi question—No, fellow citizens, the only object of the authors of that pamphlet was to deceive you, and it would not have answered their purposes to have told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Andrew Gregg is the poor man's friend; for he knows what it is to earn bread by the sweat of the brow, and he is indebted to *universal suffrage*, for all the honors and public marks of confidence he has ever received. Believe us, the pamphlet about Mr Gregg's votes on the Mississippi question—is gross perversion and misrepresentation of his conduct; and we trust will recoil on the authors of it. Would it not have been more respectful to the people if the friends of Mr. Shulze would endeavor to place his conduct in a fair light, instead of inventing slanders against the character of Mr. Gregg?—They have never attempted to account for Mr Shulze's vote on the Congressional bill, when he was a member of the House of Representatives—a bill by which 28,000 freemen in Lancaster county were disfranchised, and deprived of their just right of representation, in the Congress of the United States. They have not dared to explain it: because they cannot; and one of their calculations in getting up the libellous Pamphlet against Mr. Gregg, on the Mississippi question, was to divert your attention from Mr. Shulze's vote on the Congressional bill.

All we ask of you, fellow citizens, is to give to the subject a fair and impartial examination. You are not called on to make a sacrifice of your political principles in voting for Andrew Gregg. If you belong to the party known by the name of "Democratic," you can vote for Andrew Gregg; for he is a Democrat of the Jefferson school, and will receive, on the day of the election the votes of the most enlightend Democrats in the state

If you belong to the party designated by the name of the Federal party, you can vote for Andrew Gregg; for he is the friend of the Constitution, and will protect you in the enjoyment of your civil and religious rights.

THOMAS FORREST,
ROBERT M'MULLIN,
JAMES BARTRAM, Senr.
WILLIAM WAGNER,
PETER HOTZ,
JONATHAN THOMAS,
BENJAMIN L. WALTON.

From the People's Advocate

The following extracts from the Debates of Congress, on the "Bill *extending* the right of suffrage in Mississippi Territory, are taken from the *National Intelligencer* of that date It will be instantly perceived, that *they corroborate to the fullest extent*, the views of the committee of correspondence, for the city and county, as contained in their address.

"November 26, 1807.—On motion of Mr. Poindexter, (the *delegate* from *Mississippi Territory*) the House went into a committee of the whole on the "Bill *extending* the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes,"—Mr. Masters in the chair.

Mr. Troup, (from *Georgia*) withdrew his motion for striking out the 1st section of the Bill, with a view of giving the gentleman from *Mississippi* Territory, an opportunity of making the Bill *less objectionable*, and for that reason *solely*

Mr. Poindexter, to *accord* with the *wishes* of the *representation* from *Georgia*, moved an amendment, which *limited the right of suffrage to freeholders and holders of Land* by equitable title—*which was agreed to without a division.*

Mr. Bibb, (from *Georgia*) moved, That the following provision be inserted in the Bill—*Provided*, That this act shall not take effect till the *assent* of the state of *Georgia*, shall be signified thereto.

On each of the foregoing questions some debate arose—"Messrs. *Bibb, Troup*, Gardner and Rowan, generally *denied the right of Congress to legislate* on the subject, *in violation of the COMPACT* entered into with GEORGIA at the time of the cession of the *Territory*,—intimated that the *Territory* would *soon* become a *State*, when she could fix the qualifications of her own voters."

METHODISTS. The Quakers, Menonists, and Catholics, are not, it seems the only people that have a good right to complain of the spirit and bearing of the Shulze leaders towards them nor who would have a good reason to fear the elevation of that man to office. One of the active Shulze papers of Philadelphia, contains a most shameless libel upon the Methodist society, their mode of worship, and their ministers—insinuating the grossest and most indecent charges against their camp meetings in obscene language

The Presbyterians also come in for their share of opprobrium One of their most distinguished clergymen, of that city, is openly attacked by name; and one of their edifices, dedicated to the worship of the Almighty is in the same paper, denominated BRIMSTONE HALL!!

It appears to us, that all these repeated attacks, do not so much prove hostility to any particular society, as they indicate an enmity, or at least a disregard to morality and religion, in general If such be the fact, and surely there is great reason to believe it, what is to be anticipated from the elevation of Mr. Shulze? Let no man deceive himself. But let each one put the question, dispassionately, to himself Would it be prudent—would it be *safe* to elect Mr. Shulze as Governor—who though not vicious himself, would be the mere agent of unprincipled men;—who would be even as clay in the hands of the potter?

York Recorder.

"As for democrats," says the Democratic Press, "they are what they pretend to be—There is no deception about them. They are a plain, blunt race of men *who call things by their right names.*"

Admitting this to be true, what are we to think of the democratic Editors in this city?—If we believe one half of what they say of each other, a more abandoned race of men never crawled the earth.

The above is from the United States' Gazette, out of which the editor of the Democratic Press, manufactured the following paragraph, worthy of the pen of that ferocious editor:—he has made extracts from the Aurora in the same false and uncandid manner but as we considered the contemptible artifice beneath notice, we have suffered him to pass, without exposing to the public the tricks that he is capable of descending to—but read the paragraph after coming from his crucible:—*Aurora.*

The following is a fair extract from the United States' Gazette of this day, in the manner in which the editor of that paper lately extracted from the Democratic Press:—"A more abandoned race of men, than the Democrats, never crawled the earth."—*Dem Press*

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. McClelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf

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AND

PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *the third Monday of November next,* for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

David McClemens,
Of the city of Pittsburgh. Laborer.

William Boylstone,
Of said city. Shoe black

James Brogan,
Of said city, Pensioner

James Stapleton,
Of said city, Laborer

John Rea,
Of Pitt township. Coal-digger.

William Morris.
Of Mifflin township, Laborer.

October 3, 1823—3t

Political.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To His Excellency, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

There are strange things to be learned in the school of politics. What at one time are taught as articles of faith, at another are denounced as heresies; and measures which were once condemned, as subversive of constitutional principles, are suddenly converted into the test of orthodoxy. The strongest proof of political integrity is given by him who changes his opinion of political acts, to suit the transitions in the circumstances of party. To censure whatever may be proposed or done by those in power, and to imitate what was censured, whenever that power is transferred to others, is but to show a phiancy of principle, without which, no one can acquire a reputation for political wisdom.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis

But a disease, too suddenly checked, will sometimes re-act so violently on the system as to produce a new disorder, entirely different in its nature from that which preceded it, though more dangerous and malignant. The momentum with which it is propelled from one extreme, is so so violent as to create a rapid and instant revulsion to the other. The alteration from one political opinion to a different one, is analogous in its effects, to that which is undergone by the physical constitution. The character of the disease is changed, but its virulence is increased. The apostate is always the most intolerant among those by whom he is received Why he is so, is not difficult to be understood. The total and instantaneous vicissitude in his sentiments, which he professes to have experienced, is viewed with suspicion. His motives are thought to be sinister, and his declarations insincere. No matter what professions he may make, or what pledges of fidelity he may offer; distrust of both will be excited, and fling its chilling shade on his brightest hopes of preferment. 'Tis true, he may not be openly and universally condemned; for he may be a necessary instrument in the hands of those with whom he has become connected. He may be considered by some as ingenious in intrigue as he is corrupt in principle; by others, as possessing the superficial arts of the demagogue, which are often the successful substitutes for talents He is, therefore, recognized as a leader of the party to which he has solicited admission; and some office, not depending for its investiture or its duration, on popular favor, is bestowed upon him, as the recompense of his apostacy His future services are now secured in behalf of his patrons. He proscribes, with unsparing vengeance, all that he had once defended. He accuses of crimes, the most atrocious, those with whom he had professed himself proud to associate; and, with an intemperate zeal, consistent with the policy of an ambitious proselyte, endeavors to render them infamous by the imputation of the very guilt which he had himself incurred.

Your Excellency will pardon these observations, which are more diffuse than may appear necessary to all—as they are intended to form a contrast with your political conduct. You are a natural-born subject of the party to which you belong, and boast an unreserved, undeviating attachment to its interests. The political renegade may be consistent in his calumny of the party which he has abandoned, and in deception of the one which he has espoused, and by his ultra spirit of persecution, attempt to secure the confidence which he could not otherwise obtain Your consistency is of a different kind. The violence by which he is distinguished, is the effect of necessity; your adherence to your political friends, is the result of choice By your works you have evinced the sincerity of your faith, and your conformity to its rules is shown by practical facts, too numerous to be disregarded, and too notorious to be denied. What are they, and how do they consist with the principles which you avow?

In the National Intelligencer, the acknowledged echo of democratic opinions, and the standard of democratic consistency, there were recently promulgated some doctrines, the truth of which you will not attempt to controvert. They were introduced with the imposing title of "the creed of our political faith," and declared to contain the very quintessence of all that is pure and essential in republican principle. A few of them are offered to you, *veluti speculum,* in which you may see reflected the image of that consistency which has been claimed for you. All of them, with but one exception, that are thought applicable to your opinions and actions, are said, by the oracle from which they issue, to form a part of that political code, which was first reduced to a written form, by one, whose authority you will not venture to dispute—Mr Jefferson They are officially made known to the democratic party, as the legitimate test of political truth They must therefore be taken as the canon by which your principles of democracy are to be referred, to ascertain their veracity or falsehood. The first of these doctrines, thus authentically presented for the ordeal of consistent democracy, is—

"*A zealous care of the right of election by the people.*"

How say you, sir—do you acknowledge the pertinency of the rule? Will you consent to have your words and deeds submitted to its standard? If you do, your consistency will be in imminent peril, if you do not, you commit the crime of rebellion against the high priest of your political temple. On which horn of the dilemma will you hang your hope of safety? But you cannot hesitate in your choice, between the certainty of detection in inconsistency, and the fear of being denounced as a rebel to supreme authority; and you are willing to have your actions tried by the test proposed. Then hearken, I pray you, to the investigation.

Did you, or did you not, by your acceptance of your present office, publicly proclaim your contempt for the "right of election by the people?" The elective franchise, so highly and so justly valued in a republican community, was, by the convention from whose authority you derive your official dignity, openly and grossly outraged. It is in vain to attempt a denial, or even a palliation of the offence which that convention perpetrated, and you have sanctioned. The history of its origin and proceedings is the record of its condemnation, from which there is no appeal, and whose infamy will remain in the memory of the people, when they by whom it was devised, shall have been forgotten, or are remembered, only to be despised or execrated. To recapitulate the artifices practised by those who planned and executed this conspiracy against popular privilege, would be to repeat the foul catalogue of delusions that have always been practised by flagitious ambition upon the credulity and forbearance of an unsuspecting people. It is enough to refer the honest, the patriotic, and the enlightened citizen to the facts which have transpired relative to this memorable convention—memorable for its motive, and yet more so for its misdeeds.

The next legitimate maxim which is announced, for the government of whom it may concern, is—

"*The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.*"

In the course of your classical researches, you must have seen the destructive influence which military domination has invariably exercised over the happiness of mankind, and the safety of civil institutions. You have learned with what despotism it has created and destroyed imbecile, guilty rulers, sported with the lives and property of the people, and trampled upon their civil immunities. You have heard of the sordid and public disposal of Roman power, by a mercenary soldiery, and of the sanguinary scenes displayed by licentious troops, in the streets of Constantinople. Without making a comparison between prætorian legions and hordes of janissaries, and the militia of Pennsylvania, you might have discerned the evils which the ascendency of martial power over civil right, may insensibly produce in every country. You had already heard the indignant remonstrances of those who had been brought before a military tribunal, to be fined, or imprisoned, without appeal to the courts of common law: Yet you voted to invest such a tribunal with summary and final control over the person and property of the citizen. How such a vote is to be reconciled with the "supremacy of the civil over the military authority" is a mystery which can be solved only by the casuistical logic of modern political philosophy

"*The sacred preservation of public faith.*" This requisition of the "creed of political faith," you have obeyed by assisting to annul the most solemn obligations, pledged by the government, to religious and civil associations.

The last doctrine of "the creed" is preached by the editors of the Intelligencer

"Facilitating the communication between the different parts of the country." This canon you have fulfilled, by refusing your approbation to a bill for granting aid to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and to an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna.

These are the acts by which you have demonstrated your consistency in democratic principles; and these the tests to which those acts must submit—tests, not created by philosophical speculation, nor imposed by political adversaries but voluntarily adopted by the party to which you belong, and admitted as genuine by the official journal of the government. A. Z

The Mississippi Vote.

Extract from an Address of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence.

The enemies of Andrew Gregg, have published a pamphlet in German and English, and have distributed it over the State in which Mr. Gregg is charged with being *an enemy to universal suffrage and the poor man's right to vote.*

The true history of Mr. Gregg's vote on the admission of Mississippi to form a territorial government, is simply this—

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, the State of Virginia, on the first of March 1784, ceded to Congress, all its right, title and claim to the territory north west of the river Ohio, subject to certain conditions contained in a deed, executed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, as delegates on the part of Virginia; one of the express conditions of this deed was—that when the citizens of this *ceded country* were permitted to form a territorial government, that a freehold of 5 acres of land shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a Representative. And in 1787 Congress passed an act, entitled an "ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio," in which the qualification of 50 acres of land to entitle an elector to vote for a representative was expressly provided—on the 15th of June 1802, the State of Georgia, ceded to the United States all its right, title and claim to a large extent of territory, including that of Mississippi, and the same conditions were exacted in relation to the freehold qualification of voting—as is contained in the ordinance of 1787; this cession from the state of Georgia was negotiated by James Madison, Albert Gallatin and Levi Lincoln. Now Mr Gregg had nothing to do with the terms and conditions imposed by the States of Virginia and Georgia, and the ordinance of Congress of 1787—which provided that this 50 acres of land was necessary to confer the right of voting in the territorial government, to be formed out of the countries respectively ceded to the United States.—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, are the prominent names connected with these transactions in relation to the conditions of forming territorial governments. When therefore in 1806, the inhabitants of Mississippi claimed of Congress the right of forming a territorial government, Mr. Gregg voted in favor of their admission to the rights of suffrage—on the only terms and conditions they asked or which could be granted—The law passed, and was approved by Thomas Jefferson: Is he an enemy to universal suffrage and the poor man's rights? Messrs. Madison, Gallatin and Lincoln negotiated the cession of Mississippi to Congress—which made the qualification of 50 acres of land an express condition—were they enemies to universal suffrage, and the poor man's rights? Were Messrs. Gaillaird, Crawford, Maclay (of Pennsylvania) and Smith of Maryland, who voted with Mr Gregg—enemies to universal suffrage and the poor man's rights?—If any of you have the pamphlet, look over it and see if any thing is to be found of the conduct of these great men on the Mississippi question—No, fellow citizens, the only object of the authors of that pamphlet was to deceive you, and it would not have answered their purposes to have told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Andrew Gregg is the poor man's friend; for he knows what it is to earn bread by the sweat of the brow, and he is indebted to *universal suffrage,* for all the honors and public marks of confidence he has ever received. Believe us, the pamphlet about Mr Gregg's votes on the Mississippi question—is a gross perversion and misrepresention of his conduct; and we trust will recoil on the authors of it. Would it not have been more respectful to the people if the friends of Mr. Shulze would endeavor to place his conduct in a fair light, instead of inventing slanders against the character of Mr. Gregg?—They have never attempted to account for Mr Shulze's vote on the Congressional bill, when he was a member of the House of Representatives—a bill by which 28,000 freemen in Lancaster county were disfranchised, and deprived of their just right of representation, in the Congress of the United States. They have not dared to explain it: because they cannot; and one of their calculations in getting up the libellous Pamphlet against Mr. Gregg, on the Mississippi question, was to divert your attention from Mr. Shulze's vote on the Congressional bill.

All we ask of you, fellow citizens, is to give to the subject a fair and impartial examination. You are not called on to make a sacrifice of your political principles in voting for Andrew Gregg. If you belong to the party known by the name of "Democratic," you can vote for Andrew Gregg; for he is a Democrat of the Jefferson school, and will receive, on the day of the election the votes of the most enlightend Democrats in the state

If you belong to the party designated by the name of the Federal party, you can vote for Andrew Gregg; for he is the friend of the Constitution, and will protect you in the enjoyment of your civil and religious rights.

THOMAS FORREST,
ROBERT M'MULLIN,
JAMES BARTRAM, Senr.
WILLIAM WAGNER,
PETER HOLTZ,
JONATHAN THOMAS,
BENJAMIN L. WALTON.

From the People's Advocate

The following extracts from the Debates of Congress, on the "Bill *extending* the right of suffrage in Mississippi Territory, are taken from the *National Intelligencer* of that date. It will be instantly perceived, that *they corroborate to the fullest extent,* the views of the committee of correspondence, for the city and county, as contained in their address.

"November 26, 1807.—On motion of Mr. Poindexter, (the *delegate* from *Mississippi Territory*) the House went into a committee of the whole on the "Bill *extending* the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes."—Mr. Masters in the chair.

Mr. Troup, (from *Georgia*) withdrew his motion for striking out the 1st section of the Bill, with a view of giving the gentleman from *Mississippi* Territory, an opportunity of making the Bill *less objectionable,* and for that reason *solely*

Mr. Poindexter, to *accord* with the *wishes* of the *representation* from *Georgia,* moved an amendment, which *limited the right of suffrage to freeholders and holders of Land* by equitable title—*which was agreed to without a division.*

Mr. Bibb, (from *Georgia*) moved, That the following provision be inserted in the Bill—*Provided,* That this act shall not take effect till the *assent* of the state of *Georgia,* shall be signified thereto.

On each of the foregoing questions some debate arose—"Messrs. *Bibb, Troup,* Garnett and Rowan, generally *denied the right of Congress to legislate* on the subject, in *violation of the COMPACT* entered into with GEORGIA at the time of the cession of the *Territory,*—intimated that the *Territory* would *soon* become a *State,* when she could fix the qualifications of her own voters."

METHODISTS. The Quakers, Menonists, and Catholics, are not, it seems the only people that have a good right to complain of the spirit and bearing of the Shulze leaders towards them nor who would have a good reason to fear the elevation of that man to office. One of the active Shulze papers of Philadelphia, contains a most shameless libel upon the Methodist society, their mode of worship, and their ministers—insinuating the grossest and most indecent charges against their camp meetings in obscene language

The Presbyterians also come in for their share of opprobrium One of their most distinguished clergymen, of that city, is openly attacked by name; and one of their edifices, dedicated to the worship of the Almighty is in the same paper, denominated BRIMSTONE HALL!!

It appears to us, that all these repeated attacks, do not so much prove hostility to any particular society, as they indicate an enmity, or at least a disregard to morality and religion, in general If such be the fact, and surely there is great reason to believe it, what is to be anticipated from the elevation of Mr. Shulze? Let no man deceive himself. But let each one put the question dispassionately, to himself Would it be prudent—would it be *safe* to elect Mr. Shulze as Governor—who though not vicious himself, would be the mere agent of unprincipled men;—who would be even as clay in the hands of the potter?

York Recorder.

"As for democrats," says the Democratic Press, "they are what they pretend to be—There is no deception about them. They are a plain, blunt race of men *who call things by their right names.*"

Admitting this to be true, what are we to think of the democratic Editors in this city?—If we believe one half of what they say of each other, a more abandoned race of men never crawled the earth.

The above is from the United States' Gazette, out of which the editor of the Democratic Press, manufactured the following paragraph worthy of the pen of that *veracious* editor:—he has made extracts from the Aurora in the same false and uncandid manner but as we considered the contemptible artifice beneath notice, we have suffered him to pass, without exposing to the public the tricks that he is capable of descending to—but read the paragraph after coming from his crucible:—*Aurora.*

The following is a fair extract from the United States' Gazette of this day, in the manner in which the editor of that paper lately extracted from the Democratic Press:—"A more abandoned race of men, than the Democrats, never crawled the earth."—*Dem Press*

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. McClelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor—ANDREW GREGG.

Senator—JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

Assembly—JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINLEY,
HARMAR DENNY.
ABRAHAM BRINKER, of Butler.

Commissioners.—THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 yr.)

Auditor—SAMUEL COCHRAN.

The following Gentlemen are Candidates for the office of Commissioner—
ANDREW M'FARLAND.
JAMES SAMPLE.
THOMAS JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM GILLESPIE, for 1 year
CHARLES CRAIG, do.

To the electors of Allegheny county.

MY private business has induced me to DECLINE standing a poll for the office of COMMISSIONER, (for ONE year,) for which I have been nominated, at the ensuing election. I return my thanks to my friends for their good wishes. WM. ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 7.

Naturalization.

Those foreigners, desirous of Naturalization, will receive every instruction and assistance in procuring their certificates preparatory to the ensuing election, free of expense, by application to

Duncan S. Walker,
Neville B. Craig,
Benjamin B. Evans,
Samuel Kingston,
Edward J. Roberts,
} *At their respective offices.*

☞ The Court sits on Monday next.

ANOTHER PROOF OF FORGERY!

[The following communication affords another proof that *forgery* was committed by the patent leaders in affixing names to their libellous pamphlet address.]

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—The late pamphlet address, signed by Francis M'Clure, Thomas Enoch and others, to the number of twenty, has reached the banks of Yough. Its contents did not more surprise me, than seeing the names of Alexander Irwin and Adam Coon attached to a pamphlet, filled with such abusive and inflammatory charges. My personal acquaintance with Squire Irwin and Mr Coon, gave me reason to believe that they had never signed the pamphlet, and I immediately sent a note to Mr. Coon, informing him of the pamphlet and its contents, to which he politely sent me the following answer.

M ELROD.

"*Dear Sir,*—I received your line by the "hands of Mr. Douglas. In a friendly manner you informed me, in your note, of my "name being attached to a pamphlet which "charges the federal party with many things "dishonorable to the federal name. The "pamphlet I disavow, as I have never seen it, "neither do I know any thing about it, more "or less. I only wish to promote the election "of Mr. Shulze by fair means.

"Yours with respect

"Oct. 4th 1823. "ADAM COON.

"WM. ELROD Esq."

Shulze's Votes.

In 1806-7, Andrew Shulze, the same man who is now a candidate for Governor and called *John* Andrew Shulze, was a member of the House of Representatives and gave the following votes.

He voted for the Holiday adjournment, See Journal, page 63
To increase the salary of the Secretary of State, 417
Against the reduction of the members' pay. 417
For the impeachment of Gov. M'Kean, 514.
Against the legislature's holding afternoon sessions, 559
Against granting donation lands to the heirs of old soldiers, 595
He also voted for several lotteries, and 19 times voted in opposition to Simon Snyder

In 1821-2, *John* Andrew Shulze was again a member of the House of Representatives, and gave the following votes.

For the Christmas Holidays and illegal adjournment, page 117.
For Gilliland's scolding report against Governor Hiester, 7 3
Against improving the Monongahela River, 937
To disfranchise 28,000 of the people of Lancaster county, 1020
For General Barnard's arbitrary militia law, 1100
Against the claims of old revolutionary soldiers, 1109

In 1822-3, he voted for bills to censure the Governor for not paying monies without an appropriation by law—for interfering with and altering contracts and religious charters—for placing the militia above the civil power—for giving the public printing to printers who charged the highest price for doing it, they being political favorites, and publishers of newspapers at the seat of government.

Mr. Shulze has been said to be a friend to Internal Improvements. His vote against the bill to improve the navigation of the Monongahela River, which bill was supported by all our western members, shows, that, if he is friendly to improvements, it is to those of his own neighborhood,—not to those of the *West*

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The patent committee having been convicted of an error in their late address, try to extricate themselves out of the scrape by every possible means. The last alternative they have adopted would be truly amusing if any thing from so corrupt a source, could be so. They now declare that they never meant to apply the slander to the federalists of Allegheny county or to the Pennsylvania "aided gentlemen" (so they) we did not allude to you at all; we meant the Hartford Convention, and we are fully aware of your loyal and patriotic exertions as the federalists of Allegheny county, during the last war; but we want to have Shulze elected, and as we are at a loss what to say we thought it might have a good effect, if we would talk about the Hartford Convention, and round off by invoking the Supreme Being to aid our cause." What abomination!

For the Gazette.

During the last war, Charles Shaler, the writer of the late address, and in fact the present soul and leader of the patent party, was a uniform supporter of the British, and the reviler of the American cause. Indeed, on one occasion, in a public house, and in the *presence of a British officer, a prisoner on parole,* he declared that Commodore Chauncey was a "damned coward," and that he avoided Sir James Yeo. What is the Hartford Convention compared with this? Yet this man is a leader of Patriots!

For the Gazette.

The Address of the Patent committee exhibits a curious anomaly in political history, if such a vulgar and atrocious production could be supposed to have a place there. The writer of it abscounds the moment it is published, to avoid the indignant frowns, and just burst of public indignation; the different members go about privately and disavow any participation in it, and declare that their names were added by Charles Shaler, without their knowledge; and yet, under the dominion of *patent despotism,* they dare not openly deny it; the work goes through a second edition, to perpetuate their disgrace, and only one man among them, Frederick Wendt, is found of sufficient honesty and independence to publicly disclaim the slander to which his name has been *forged.* But to cap the climax—it appears that a few of these "Addresses" were first published without the signature of Ross Wilkins; this *promising* young politician carries one of these about him, to prove to those who, from friendship to his family, think it worth while to reprove him, that he was not concerned in the libel. And yet, in a day or two afterwards, he comes out with an address to *his* fellow-citizens, justifying the slander. Democrats of Allegheny county, are these the men to whom you confide the direction of your political destinies?

For the Gazette.

TO FRANCIS M'CLURE, ESQ.

Sir, Having seen your name to a handbill, or address, that has lately been put in circulation, containing the most gross abuse and plainest falsehoods, which you knew to be such, I will call to your recollection some facts and occurrences with which you are well acquainted.

If any of those occurrences, which I am about to name, should bring to your mind, any painful sensations, the fault is not mine, but that of your own evil genius, which prompted you to send forth such a production to the world, with the sanction of your name. Do not suppose that I am charging you with being the writer of the address; far be it from me to charge you with writing that or any other political essay. You have enumerated a number of charges against the federalists and then, that there should be no mistake in the application of them, you say that they "true to their trust, have selected Andrew Gregg for their candidate;" which makes it plain, that Mr. Gregg and his supporters are the persons alluded to. Now it may not be improper to go back and make a contrast between your conduct and that of some of your neighbors, who are the supporters of Mr. Gregg. In the first place, I ask you. Did you or did you not, during the Revolutionary War, go on board the British Fleet, then off the coast of Maryland, and receive their protection? Did you not during the last war, when your son Alexander proposed, with some of your neighbors, to join, as a volunteer, the company that marched under Captain Ferree, forbid him? These queries can have satisfactory answers given them in the affirmative.

You say that the federalists aided and encouraged the savages, on our frontiers; that is, Mr. Gregg and his supporters did so. Do you believe this to be a fact? Do you believe that the much lamented Col. Ferree was an enemy to his country? was he going to aid and encourage the savages, on that night in which he fell through the ice, on the Maumee—an accident that brought on a complaint from which he never recovered. Now he was a federalist.

Is your neighbor, Thomas Snodgrass an enemy to his country and the rights of man? Was it with the design of imposing on his countrymen that, during the last war, at a meeting for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers, he subscribed one hundred dollars for the use of the company that might be raised, besides pledging himself, should a company be raised, and march that he would furnish it with ten barrels of flour and a yoke of draft cattle equal to any in the county? Did your neighbors Ferree, Hull, Snodgrass, Ferguson, and M'Kee, for the purpose of encouraging the savages, endure the hardships of a winter's campaign, marching in the month of January through snow and water, without a tent* to shelter them in the night? If such was their design, they deserve nothing but the execration of their countrymen, and your charges against them are just. These queries you cannot, you dare not, with all the unblushing effrontery of your party, answer in the affirmative. Was it not from the knowledge you had of these men, and their designs, that you interposed your parental authority, (which all your neighbors know to be very despotical) to prevent your son from joining them?

You say that the democratic party resisted with one impulse, the aggressions of the savages. Had you been an honest man, you would have said, Gentlemen it will not do for ourselves to claim the honor of being exclusively the resisters of the savages. In my neighborhood, the supporters of Mr. Gregg, among those that took up arms, are a majority. But any person that would but examine the conduct of the leaders of your party, need not expect any thing like candor among you. You say that the lives and the fortunes of your party were pledged in support of the last war. *Unblushing impudence!* that a set of men, not one of whom took up arms, not one of whom jeopardized his property in support of the war, should come forward, and claim to themselves the exclusive honor of being its supporters! I have shown that you were practically an enemy to the Revolution and the late war—and practice, say Divines, speaks louder than words. And yet, you have the effrontery to charge Mr. Gregg, and his supporters, with being enemies to the country.

"To the measures of Mr. Jefferson, the democratic party gave their hearty consent and united support." Was not the act extending the right of suffrage in the Territory, a measure of Mr. Jefferson? And by what strange magic is it made so criminal in Mr. Gregg, while it is supported in Mr. Jefferson? Were it actually criminal, it was doubly so in Mr. Jefferson. He was in a situation of far greater responsibility. But I shall quit you, with informing you that your address will have a good effect, that of inducing all the wise and the good to view your cause with contempt.

Citizens of Allegheny, will you tolerate such abuse of your most worthy citizens? Will men that have acted, as some of the signers of the democratic address have done, be encouraged in such vile invectives against their neighbors? Certainly not. The virtue, good sense and integrity of the country, must and will prevail.

MIFFLIN.

For the Gazette.

"Some muskets so contrive it—
Always to miss the mark they drive at;
And tho' well aim'd, at duck or plover,
Bear *wide,* and *kick* the *owner* over."

M'FINGAL.

To illustrate the above *text,* read the last *patent* address of the Shulzeites signed by a brace of Judges, as many Aldermen, and about a score of (one would suppose) *Revolutionary Heroes* who, with their ancestors, (as they shrewdly hint) fought—bled—and *died,* for their country. From the wo-be gone aspect of the Hon. "Knight of the Rueful Countenance"—and the backing out of the *noble* committee, we guess it must contain something more than a SQUIB

For the Gazette.

A Card.

The "suspicious" peddler who lately started from the warehouse of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association on a tour to Ohio, respectfully informs the friends of Mr. Shulze, that if any of them will be good enough to leave 100 copies of their late *cutting* little pamphlet of 4 pages, to which so many patriotic names were attached, at the warehouse aforesaid, he will take them, and as he contemplates starting in a few days *again* to Ohio, he will use all honorable means to give them circulation; being convinced that the said pamphlet will be, by all *good judges,* considered, not only as *unique* of its kind, but remarkably *well calculated* to promote the cause of the Philosophical Statesman.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The late *General John Wilkins* and three of his sons, were federalists, and fought for their country during the revolution and the late war.

Ross Wilkins, the other son, is a *patent* democrat, and never shouldered a musket in defence of his country. Yet he calls the federalists traitors and tories. B

It is reported that Ross Wilkins is pleased with the notice that Junius takes of him. Eratostratus burnt the splendid temple of Diana, at Ephesus that his name might be rendered *in-famous.* B.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Gazette

SIR.—The following is a copy of a letter received by William Brown, Jr. from a Mr Gellespie, near Newark, in answer to one written by Mr Brown to him, on the subject of David Nicholson's statement respecting the revolutionary services of Mr Gregg:

Newark, September, 17th, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter addressed to me on the subject of your Election for Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, this fall. I understand that Andrew Gregg, Esq. is a candidate for that office in your state, and you knowing that I live in the vicinity of Newark where Mr. Gregg received his education, wish me to state what I knew of there in the time of the revolutionary war. I knew him perfectly well, being a student with him in Newark Academy. I have seen Mr. David Nicholson's letter, under date of 11th August, 1823, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, respecting his knowledge of Mr. Gregg. I have spoken with all my old contemporaries, and they do agree with me in saying that Mr. Nicholson's statement respecting Mr. Gregg is generally correct, and may be so all through, but my memory does not serve me so well as perhaps Mr. Nicholson's does him. *I do know* that Mr. Gregg was very hearty in his country's cause. We were both in Capt. Walter Carson's company of Militia, in the village of Newark, and we marched together in that company to meet the enemy at Frenchtown and Elkton. Yours respectfully,

GEO. GELLESPIE.

You are at liberty to publish the above letter entire if you think proper. Mr Gellespie is a man of the first respectability in the State of Delaware, and a brother in law of Mr John Brown, of this county; his father was Parson Gellespie, near Newark.

Very respectfully yours.

We support *Democratic principles,* and in so doing, we support the democratic party. *Violators* of democratic principles, are no longer democrats, and of course they are not the democratic party—Democrats support principles, and they support men so long as they adhere to principles, but no longer—Aristocrats support men who violate principles. The Legislative Caucus who produced the nomination of J. A. Shulze, violated democratic principles, deserted the democratic party and assumed the aspect, the attitude, and the demeanor of *Aristocrats.*

Washington co. Address.

A committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, of which our Senator Rees Hill was chairman, declared Mr. Gregg to be an "*intelligent, venerable and candid Statesman.*" See Senate Journal of 1821-22, page 681.—*Ib*

Andrew Gregg, as is in proof when yet under age, shouldered his musket, and marched against the enemy, during the gloomy period of the revolution.

J. A. Shulze, as is reported, plead his character as a clergyman, to avoid serving his tour in the late war, and yet J. A. Shulze wishes you to elect him in the character of governor, commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania!!!—*Ib.*

There is a very pretty story told, tho' an old one, of a man venerable with age, coming into the theatre, and being treated with much respect by one portion of the young men present, and with ridicule and indignity by the other. The story as well as the moral, seems to have been forgotten in the present day.—*Greensburgh Gaz.*

Cicero wrote a treatise concerning old age. We would venture to recommend its perusal, at least a translation of it, to those who think and speak disrespectfully of old men. That vision must be awfully distorted, that can see in an old man of vigorous talent, stern integrity, and unabated usefulness, a fit subject for obloquy.—*Ib.*

The *People's Advocate,* says that sealed letters containing pamphlets filled with the grossest falsehoods respecting Mr. Gregg, have been distributed throughout the state. The packages are confided to the *principal* men, the wire workers, of the different counties, and are not to be opened until so near the day of election as to make the refutation impossible.—This exactly corresponds with what has fallen from more than one leaky Shulzeite. It has been repeatedly declared by these characters, that "something would appear before the election that would prevent any man's voting for Gregg." The detection of the thousand and one lies, which have been propagated for the purpose of injuring Mr. Gregg, however, have rendered harmless any thing of this description that may hereafter appear. *A liar is not to be believed, &c.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 15th of August, and Liverpool to the 17th.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

There is no longer any doubt, not only that Ballasteros was defeated in the south of Spain, but that he has abandoned the Constitutional cause.

A bulletin from the French Head Quarters, dated at Monzanares, the 6th of August, states, in substance, that a sortie from Carthagena of 1500 men was repulsed, and 3 officers and 400 men taken, by Gen. Vincent, on the 18th of July. Molitor, on the 25th, marched from Gaudix upon Moreda, and Gen. Bonnemains, with 400 cavalry, attacked, near Guadalhuertonas, and after stout resistance, completely routed 1000 cavalry belonging to the army of Ballasteros took a standard and 200 prisoners, including three Lieut. Colonels and eight officers. Gen. Bonnemains had a horse shot under him. Ballasteros with 12000 men, retreated and established himself in the steep mountains of Campillo de Aronus. Molitor determined to attack him but first despatched Gen. Ordonneau to Gen. Zayas from Grenada, which was done without fighting. Zayas retreating at his approach. On the 28th the whole force of Morillo marched to attack Ballasteros. Having cut to pieces a reconnoissance of 160 cavalry, they attacked the Spanish line at three different points, and succeeded, after hard fighting, in forcing them all. Brilliant charges were made, and the sabres and lances freely used: the victory was complete, and the French entered Campillo amid the ringing of bells. On the following night 1500 men deserted from Ballasteros to the French. That General had gone into the mountains, occupying Quesada, Pazo, Alcon and Cazola.—Gen. Loverdo was left at Guadix to watch his movements. Previous to the 28th he had sent to parley, but his offers were not accepted.

Other accounts confirm the above, and state, "immediately after his defeat Ballasteros offered to submit on conditions which were rejected. Three days later he appears to have yielded unconditionally. Thus, one by one, all the armies of the cortes abandon the revolutionary cause; and none now remain in the field but the bands of Mina, who yet prosecute a sanguinary war in Catalonia."

GREEKS AND TURKS.

From the dark picture of French oppression and Spanish treachery, it is exhilerating to turn to Greece, the land of true patriotism and heroic courage. There, too, are invaders—but they are met at every point by a spirit which chooses death rather than submission.—The Turks have committed great cruelties in the neighborhood of Smyrna, and Pargami and in the island of Negropont; but at Sanderli, 150 Greek ships have landed a body of Ipsariots and Albanians, beat the Turks in a hard fight, and ravaged the neighboring country, capturing the Harem of the Pacha.

An article in the London Evening Star, of the 13th of August, states that measures have been taken by the Porte to end the Greek war by a Treaty, in which great advantages are offered to the Greeks.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Augsburgh Gazette states, that on the 18th of July, a fire broke out in Constantinople, in the suburb Costina, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time 2500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed, one ship of the line, 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs, and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say that God is with them, on thus seeing that in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

STATE OF IRELAND

We are happy to perceive that the distractions which have convulsed this ill-fated country seem to be rapidly subsiding.—The plan of holding Petty Sessions has been attended with happy success, and the number of convictions at the last assizes is less than has been known for many years past. In Carberry the *whiteboys* have committed some outrages—but this seems to be a solitary instance. In Galway the jailor declares that never since his appointment, twelve years since, has there been so slight a calendar. And the whole mass of business in Kilkenny occupied but three hours, nor was there a single conviction of any kind. These accounts are to the 9th of August.

New-York Sept. 29.

Since our last, we have had several arrivals from Europe.

The most prominent articles of intelligence are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna and Algesiras *both capitulated to the French* on the 14th of August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angoulême, state, that on the 19th of August, he *was holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz.* Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz, with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land, that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only ten vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

The Pope Pius VII died, at Rome, on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate was 23 years, one of the longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities.

Allegheny County, ss.

Register's Office, Oct. 4, 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned in the estates of JOSEPH FITCH, late of Elizabeth township; JAMES M'CLURE, late of Mifflin township; WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. late of Clair township; and DAVID EDWARDS, late of Mifflin township; all of the County of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's office of said county, accounts of their administrations upon the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the third day of November, A. D. 1823.

William B. Foster,
Oct. 10—4t *Register.*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Mercer county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed the *third Monday of November next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in the borough of Mercer, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

A. Wright.

Oct. 10, 1823.—3t*

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. Household Furniture Sales will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant
And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16 [Oct. 3]—6t.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th of September last, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business, named CHARLES HUTCHESON. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 17 years: had on, when he went away, a brown coat and white pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring the said boy to me—but no thanks given, nor charges paid. L. LOCY.

Oct. 10, 1823—3t.

Special Court.

THE Jurors heretofore summoned for the Special Court, are notified to attend at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday in October inst.—to which time said court was adjourned. By order of Court.

J. R. Butler, Pro.

Oct. 3, 1823

35 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, on the night of the 27th ult. the following persons, viz. DAVID BROWNLEE, alias BILL,—committed for forgery.—WILLIAM H. CLOSSON and SILAS STATESMAN, sentenced for six months for robbing a wagon on the highway.—JOHN A. TRUE, committed for stealing cotton yarn.—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, committed for robbing a wagon.—JOHN M'NEALY committed for an assault and battery, and JAMES FOWLER, committed for stealing a watch. Lovejoy is a noted villain—he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, is pock-pitted, and had just been discharged from the penitentiary. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the villains, or Five Dollars for each.

Saml. Hubley, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James Ralston, of Fayette township, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Ralston,
House Carpenter.

Allegheny County, Oct. 3 1823.

Agriculture & Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be held at Crossan's tavern, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and making general arrangements for the third annual meeting of the society.

Harmar Denny, Sec'y.

October 10, 1823.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor—ANDREW GREGG.

Senator—JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

Assembly—JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINLEY,
HARMAR DENNY.
ABRAHAM BRINKER, of Butler.

Commissioners.—THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 yr.)

Auditor—SAMUEL COCHRAN.

The following Gentlemen are Candidates for the office of Commissioner—
ANDREW M'FARLAND.
JAMES SAMPLE.
THOMAS JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM GILLESPIE, for 1 year
CHARLES CRAIG, do.

To the electors of Allegheny county.

MY private business has induced me to DECLINE standing a poll for the office of COMMISSIONER, (for ONE year,) for which I have been nominated, at the ensuing election. I return my thanks to my friends for their good wishes. WM. ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 7.

Naturalization.

Those foreigners, desirous of Naturalization, will receive every instruction and assistance in procuring their certificates preparatory to the ensuing election, free of expense, by application to

Duncan S. Walker,
Neville B. Craig,
Benjamin R. Evans,
Samuel Kingston,
Edward J. Roberts,
} *At their respective offices.*

☞ The Court sits on Monday next.

ANOTHER PROOF OF FORGERY!

[The following communication affords another proof that *forgery* was committed by the patent leaders in affixing names to their libellous pamphlet address.]

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—The late pamphlet address, signed by Francis M'Clure, Thomas Enoch and others, to the number of twenty, has reached the banks of Yough. Its contents did not more surprise me, than seeing the names of Alexander Irwin and Adam Coon attached to a pamphlet, filled with such abusive and inflammatory charges. My personal acquaintance with 'Squire Irvin and Mr Coon, gave me reason to believe that they had never signed the pamphlet, and I immediately sent a note to Mr. Coon, informing him of the pamphlet and its contents, to which he politely sent me the following answer.

M'ELROD

"*Dear Sir,*—I received your line by the "hands of Mr. Douglas. In a friendly man- "ner you informed me, in your note, of my "name being attached to a pamphlet which "charges the federal party with many things "dishonorable to the federal name. The "pamphlet I disavow, as I have never seen it. "neither do I know any thing about it, more "or less. I only wish to promote the election "of Mr. Shulze by fair means

"Yours with respect

"Oct. 4th 1823 "ADAM COON.

"WM. ELROD Esq."

Shulze's Votes.

In 1806-7, Andrew Shulze, the same man who is now a candidate for Governor and called *John* Andrew Shulze, was a member of the House of Representatives and gave the following votes.

He voted for the Holiday adjournment, See Journal, page 63

To increase the salary of the Secretary of State, 417

Against the reduction of the members' pay. 417

For the impeachment of Gov. M'Kean, 514.

Against the legislature's holding afternoon sessions, 539

Against granting donation lands to the heirs of old soldiers, 595

He also voted for several lotteries, and 19 times voted in opposition to Simon Snyder

In 1821-2, *John* Andrew Shulze was again a member of the House of Representatives, and gave the following votes.

For the Christmas Holidays and illegal adjournment, page 117.

For Gilliland's insulting report against Governor Hiester, 73

Against improving the Monongahela River, 937

To disfranchise 28,000 of the people of Lancaster county, 1020

For General Barnard's arbitrary militia law, 1100

Against the claims of old revolutionary soldiers, 1159

In 1822-3, he voted for bills to censure the Governor for not paying money without an appropriation by law—for interfering with and altering contracts and religious charters—for placing the military above the civil power—for giving the public printing to printers who charged the highest price for doing it, they being political favorites, and publishers of newspapers at the seat of government.

Mr. Shulze has been said to be a friend to Internal Improvements. His vote against the bill to improve the navigation of the Monongahela River, which bill was supported by all our western members, shows, that, if he is friendly to improvements, it is to those of his own neighborhood,—not to those of the *West*

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The patent committee having been convicted of an atrocious lie in their late address, try to worm themselves out of the scrape by every possible means. The last alternative they have adopted would be truly amusing, if any thing from so corrupt a source, could be so. They now declare that they never meant to apply the slander to the federalists of Allegheny county, or indeed of Pennsylvania. "Indeed gentlemen "(say they) we did not allude to you at all; we "meant the blue lights of New England; we al- "lude to the want of cool and patriotic exertions "of the federalists of Allegheny county, during "the last war; but we want to have Shulze "elected, and as we are at a loss what to say "we thought it might have a good effect, if we "would talk about the Hartford Convention, "and round off by invoking the Supreme Being "to aid our cause." What abomination!

For the Gazette

During the last war, Charles Shaler, the writer of the late address, and in fact the present soul and leader of the patent party, was a uniform supporter of the British, and the reviler of the American cause. Indeed, on one occasion, in a public house, and in the *presence of a British officer, a prisoner on parole,* he declared that Commodore Chauncey was a "damned coward," and that he avoided Sir James Yeo. What is the Hartford Convention compared with this? Yet this man is a leader of Patriots!

For the Gazette.

The Address of the Patent committee exhibits a curious anomaly in political history, if such a vulgar and atrocious production could be supposed to have a place there. The writer of it absconds the moment it is published, to avoid the indignant frowns, and just burst of public indignation; the different members go about privately and disavow any participation in it, and declare that their names were added by Charles Shaler, without their knowledge; and yet, under the dominion of *patent despotism,* they dare not openly deny it; the work goes through a second edition, to perpetuate their disgrace, and only one man among them, Frederick Wendt, is found of sufficient honesty and independence to publicly disclaim the slander to which his name has been *forged.* But to cap the climax—it appears that a few of these "Addresses" were first published without the signature of Ross Wilkins; this *promising* young politician carries one of these about him, to prove to those who, from friendship to his family, think it worth while to reprove him, that he was not concerned in the libel. And yet, in a day or two afterwards, he comes out with an address to *his* fellow-citizens, justifying the slander. Democrats of Allegheny county, are these the men to whom you confide the direction of your political destinies?

For the Gazette.

TO FRANCIS M'CLURE, ESQ.

Sir, Having seen your name to a handbill, or address, that has lately been put in circulation, containing the most gross abuse and plainest falsehoods, which you knew to be such, I will call to your recollection some facts and occurrences with which you are well acquainted.

If any of those occurrences, which I am about to name, should bring to your mind, any painful sensations, the fault is not mine, but that of your own evil genius, which prompted you to send forth such a production to the world, with the sanction of your name. Do not suppose that I am charging you with being the writer of the address; far be it from me to charge you with writing that or any other political essay. You have enumerated a number of charges against the federalists and then, that there should be no mistake in the application of them, you say that they "true to their trust, have selected Andrew Gregg for their candidate;" which makes it plain, that Mr. Gregg and his supporters are the persons alluded to. Now it may not be improper to go back and make a contrast between your conduct and that of some of your neighbors, who are the supporters of Mr. Gregg. In the first place, I ask you, Did you or did you not, during the Revolutionary War, go on board the British Fleet, then off the coast of Maryland, and receive their protection? Did you not during the last war, when your son Alexander proposed, with some of your neighbors, to join, as a volunteer, the company that marched under Captain Ferree, forbid him? These queries can have satisfactory answers given them in the affirmative.

You say that the federalists aided and encouraged the savages, on our frontiers; that is, Mr. Gregg and his supporters, did so. Do you believe this to be a fact? Do you believe that the much lamented Col. Ferree was an enemy to his country? was he going to aid and encourage the savages, on that night in which he fell through the ice, on the Maumee—an accident that brought on a complaint from which he never recovered. Now he was a federalist.

Is your neighbor, Thomas Snodgrass an enemy to his country and the rights of man? Was it with the design of imposing on his countrymen that, during the last war, at a meeting for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers, he subscribed one hundred dollars for the use of the company that might be raised, besides pledging himself, should a company be raised, and march, that he would furnish it with ten barrels of flour and a yoke of draft cattle equal to any in the county? Did your neighbors Ferree, Hull, Snodgrass, Ferguson, and M'Kee, for the purpose of encouraging the savages, endure the hardships of a winter's campaign, marching in the month of January, through snow and water, without a tent* to shelter them in the night? If such was their design, they deserve nothing but the execration of their countrymen, and your charges against them are just. These queries you cannot, you dare not, with all the unblushing effrontery of your party, answer in the affirmative. Was it not from the knowledge you had of these men, and their designs, that you interposed your parental authority, (which all your neighbors know to be very despotical) to prevent your son from joining them?

You say that the democratic party resisted with one impulse the aggressions of the savages. Had you been an honest man, you would have said, Gentlemen it will not do for ourselves to claim the honor of being exclusively the resisters of the savages. In my neighborhood, the supporters of Mr. Gregg, among those that took up arms, are a majority. But any person that would but examine the conduct of the leaders of your party, need not expect any thing like candor among you. You say that the lives and the fortunes of your party were pledged in support of the last war. *Unblushing impudence!* that a set of men, not one of whom took up arms, not one of whom jeopardized his property in support of the war, should come forward, and claim to themselves the exclusive honor of being its supporters! I have shown that you were practically an enemy to the Revolution and the late war—and practice, say Divines, speaks louder than words. And yet, you have the effrontery to charge Mr. Gregg, and his supporters, with being enemies to the country.

"To the measures of Mr. Jefferson, the democratic party gave their hearty consent and united support." Was not the act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, a measure of Mr. Jefferson? And by what strange magic is it made so criminal in Mr. Gregg, while it is supported in Mr. Jefferson? Were it actually criminal, it was doubly so in Mr. Jefferson. He was in a situation of far greater responsibility. But I shall quit you, with informing you that your address will have a good effect, that of inducing all the wise and the good to view your cause with contempt.

Citizens of Allegheny, will you tolerate such abuse of your most worthy citizens? Will men that have acted, as some of the signers of the democratic address have done, be encouraged in such vile invectives against their neighbors? Certainly not. The virtue, good sense and integrity of the country, must and will prevail.

MIFFLIN.

For the Gazette.

"Some muskets so contrive it—
Always to miss the mark they drive at;
And tho' well aim'd, at duck or plover,
Bear *wide,* and *kick* the *owner* over."

M'FINGAL.

To illustrate the above *text,* read the last *patent* address of the Shulzeites signed by a brace of Judges, as many Aldermen, and about a score of (one would suppose) *Revolutionary Heroes* who, with their ancestors, (as they shrewdly hint) fought—bled—and *died* for their country. From the wo-be gone aspect of the Hon. "Knight of the Rueful Countenance"—and the backing out of the *noble* committee, we guess it must contain something more than a SQUIB

For the Gazette.

A Card.

The "suspicious" peddler who lately started from the warehouse of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association on a tour to Ohio, respectfully informs the friends of Mr. Shulze, that if any of them will be good enough to leave 100 copies of their late *cutting* little pamphlet of 4 pages, to which so many patriotic names were attached, at the warehouse aforesaid, he will take them, and as he contemplates starting in a few days *again* to Ohio, he will use all honorable means to give them circulation; being convinced that the said pamphlet will be, by all *good judges,* considered, not only as *unique* of its kind, but remarkably *well calculated* to promote the cause of the Philosophical Statesman.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The late *General John Wilkins* and three of his sons, were federalists, and fought for their country during the revolution and the late war.

Ross Wilkins, the other son, is a *patent* democrat, and never shouldered a musket in defence of his country. Yet he calls the federalists traitors and tories. B

It is reported that Ross Wilkins is pleased with the notice that Junius takes of him. Eratostratus burnt the splendid temple of Diana, at Ephesus that his name might be rendered *immortal.* B

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Gazette

SIR.—The following is a copy of a letter received by William Brown, Jr. from a Mr Gellespie, near Newark, in answer to one written by Mr Brown to him, on the subject of David Nicholson's statement respecting the revolutionary services of Mr Gregg:

Newark, September, 17th, 1823

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter addressed to me on the subject of your Election for Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, this fall. I understand that Andrew Gregg, Esq. is a candidate for that office in your state, and you knowing that I live in the vicinity of Newark where Mr. Gregg received his education, wish me to state what I knew of there in the time of the revolutionary war. I knew him perfectly well, being a student with him in Newark Academy. I have seen Mr. David Nicholson's letter, under date of 11th August, 1823, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, respecting his knowledge of Mr. Gregg. I have spoken with all my old contemporaries, and they do agree with me in saying that Mr. Nicholson's statement respecting Mr. Gregg is generally correct, and may be so all through, but my memory does not serve me so well as perhaps Mr. Nicholson's does him. *I do know* that Mr. Gregg was very hearty in his country's cause. We were both in Capt. Walter Carson's company of Militia, in the village of Newark, and we marched together in that company to meet the enemy at Frenchtown and Elkton. Yours respectfully,

GEO. GELLESPIE.

You are at liberty to publish the above letter entire if you think proper. Mr. Gellespie is a man of the first respectability in the State of Delaware, and a brother in law of Mr. John Brown, of this county; his father was Parson Gellespie, near Newark.

Very respectfully yours.

We support *Democratic principles,* and in so doing, we support the democratic party. *Violators* of democratic principles, are no longer democrats, and of course they are not the democratic party—Democrats support principles, and they support men so long as they adhere to principles, but no longer—Aristocrats support men who violate principles. The Legislative Caucus who produced the nomination of J. A. Shulze, violated democratic principles, deserted the democratic party and assumed the aspect, the attitude, and the demeanor of *Aristocrats.*

Washington co. Address.

A committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, of which our Senator Rees Hill was chairman, declared Mr. Gregg to be an "*intelligent, venerable and candid Statesman,*" See Senate Journal of 1821-22, page 681.—*Ib*

Andrew Gregg, as is in proof when yet under age, shouldered his musket, and marched against the enemy, during the gloomy period of the revolution.

J. A. Shulze, as is reported, plead his character as a clergyman, to avoid serving his tour in the late war, and yet J. A. Shulze wishes you to elect him in the character of governor, commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania!!!—*Ib.*

There is a very pretty story told, tho' an old one, of a man venerable with age, coming into the theatre, and being treated with much respect by one portion of the young men present, and with ridicule and indignity by the other. The story as well as the moral, seems to have been forgotten in the present day.—*Greensburgh Gaz.*

Cicero wrote a treatise concerning old age. We would venture to recommend its perusal, at least a translation of it, to those who think and speak disrespectfully of old men. That vision must be awfully distorted, that can see in an old man of vigorous talent, stern integrity, and unabated usefulness, a fit subject for obloquy.—*Ib.*

The *People's Advocate,* says that sealed letters containing pamphlets filled with the grossest falsehoods respecting Mr. Gregg, have been distributed throughout the state. The packages are confided to the *principal* men, the wire workers, of the different counties, and are not to be opened until so near the day of election as to make the refutation impossible.—This exactly corresponds with what has fallen from more than one leaky Shulzeite. It has been repeatedly declared by these characters, that "something would appear before the election that would prevent any man's voting for Gregg." The detection of the thousand and one lies, which have been propagated for the purpose of injuring Mr. Gregg, however, have rendered harmless any thing of this description that may hereafter appear. *A liar is not to be believed, &c.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 15th of August, and Liverpool to the 17th.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

There is no longer any doubt, not only that Ballasteros was defeated in the south of Spain, but that he has abandoned the Constitutional cause.

A bulletin from the French Head Quarters, dated at Monzanares, the 6th of August, states, in substance, that a sortie from Carthagena of 1500 men was repulsed, and 3 officers and 400 men taken, by Gen. Vincent, on the 18th of July. Molitor, on the 25th, marched from Gaudix upon Moreda, and Gen. Bonnemains, with 400 cavalry, attacked, near Guadalhuertona, and after stout resistance, completely routed 1000 cavalry belonging to the army of Ballasteros took a standard and 200 prisoners, including three Lieut. Colonels and eight officers. Gen. Bonnemains had a horse shot under him. Ballasteros with 12000 men, retreated and established himself in the steep mountains of Campillo de Aronus. Molitor determined to attack him but first despatched Gen. Ordonneau to Gen. Zayas from Grenada, which was done without fighting. Zayas retreating at his approach. On the 28th the whole force of Morillo marched to attack Ballasteros. Having cut to pieces a reconnoissance of 160 cavalry, they attacked the Spanish line at three different points, and succeeded, after hard fighting, in forcing them all. Brilliant charges were made, and the sabres and lances freely used: the victory was complete, and the French entered Campillo amid the ringing of bells. On the following night 1500 men deserted from Ballasteros to the French. That General had gone into the mountains, occupying Quesada, Pazo, Alcon and Cazola.—Gen. Loverdo was left at Guadix to watch his movements. Previous to the 28th he had sent to parley, but his offers were not accepted.

Other accounts confirm the above, and state, "immediately after his defeat Ballasteros offered to submit on conditions which were rejected. Three days later he appears to have yielded unconditionally. Thus one by one, all the armies of the cortes abandon the revolutionary cause; and none now remain in the field but the bands of Mina, who yet prosecute a sanguinary war in Catalonia."

GREEKS AND TURKS.

From the dark picture of French oppression and Spanish treachery, it is exhilerating to turn to Greece, the land of true patriotism and heroic courage. There, too, are invaders—but they are met at every point by a spirit which chooses death rather than submission.—The Turks have committed great cruelties in the neighborhood of Smyrna, and Pargami and in the island of Negropont; but at Sanderli, 150 Greek ships have landed a body of Ipsariots and Albanians, beat the Turks in a hard fight, and ravaged the neighboring country, capturing the Harem of the Pacha.

An article in the London Evening Star, of the 13th of August, states that measures have been taken by the Porte to end the Greek war by a Treaty, in which great advantages are offered to the Greeks.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Augsburgh Gazette states, that on the 18th of July, a fire broke out in Constantinople, in the suburb Costina, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time 2500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed, one ship of the line, 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs, and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say that God is with them, on thus seeing that in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

STATE OF IRELAND

We are happy to perceive that the distractions which have convulsed this ill-fated country seem to be rapidly subsiding.—The plan of holding Petty Sessions has been attended with happy success, and the number of convictions at the last assizes is less than has been known for many years past. In Carberry the *whiteboys* have committed some outrages—but this seems to be a solitary instance. In Galway the jailor declares that never since his appointment, twelve years since, has there been so slight a calendar. And the whole mass of business in Kilkenny occupied but three hours, nor was there a single conviction of any kind. These accounts are to the 9th of August.

New-York Sept. 28.

Since our last, we have had several arrivals from Europe.

The most prominent articles of intelligence are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna and Algesiras *both capitulated* to the *French* on the 14th of August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme, state, that on the 18th of August, he was *holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz.* Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz, with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land, that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only ten vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

The Pope Pius VII. died, at Rome, on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate was 23 years, one of the longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities.

Allegheny County, ss.

Register's Office, Oct. 4, 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned in the estates of JOSEPH FITCH, late of Elizabeth township; JAMES M'CLURE, late of Mifflin township; WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. late of Clair township; and DAVID EDWARDS, late of Mifflin township; all of the County of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's office of said county, accounts of their administrations upon the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the third day of November, A. D. 1823.

William B. Foster,
Oct. 10—4t *Register.*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Mercer county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in the borough of Mercer, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

A. Wright.
Oct. 10, 1823.—3t*

Furniture WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant
And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.
Louisville, Sept. 10 [Oct. 3]—6t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th of September last, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business, named CHARLES HUTCHESON. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 17 years; had on, when he went away, a brown coat and white pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring the said boy to me—but no thanks given nor charges paid. L. LOCY.

Oct. 10, 1823—3t.

Special Court.

THE Jurors heretofore summoned for the Special Court, are notified to attend at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday in October inst.—to which time said court was adjourned. By order of Court.

J. R. Butler, Pro.
Oct. 3, 1823.

35 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, on the night of the 27th ult. the following persons, viz. DAVID BROWNLEE, alias BELL,—committed for forgery.—WILLIAM H. CLOSSON and SILAS STATESMAN, sentenced for six months for robbing a wagon on the highway.—JOHN A. TUDRUE, committed for stealing cotton yarn.—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, committed for robbing a wagon.—JOHN M'NEALEY, committed for an assault and battery, and JAMES FOWLER, committed for stealing a watch. Lovejoy is a noted villain—he is about 55 years of age, dark complexion, is pock-pitted, and had just been discharged from the penitentiary. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the villains, or Five Dollars for each.

Saml. Hubley, Jailor.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James Ralston, of Fayette township, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Ralston
House Carpenter.
Allegheny County, Oct. 3 1823.

Agriculture & Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be held at Crossan's tavern, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and making general arrangements for the third annual meeting of the society.

Harmar Denny, Sec'y.
October 10, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

☞Our intelligence from all parts of the state, is of the most cheering character. Let the friends of Gregg and the Constitution be mindful of what is due to themselves, and their cause must triumph.

☞The friends of Gregg carried their Inspector candidates, by large majorities, in both the wards of this city.

The Statesman, in giving the result of the Inspectors' elections in this county, notices only the few districts in which the patents have succeeded, and as usual misrepresents the majority even in these. In Indiana district, for instance, the majority is said to be 50, when in fact it was but 8, and in Robinson, where it is stated the Shulze candidate had 33 votes, and the Gregg candidate but 17, the Greggites had two candidates, one of whom had 17 and the other 19 votes, making together 36, and showing that the Greggites were the strongest by 3.—We have not heard from all the districts, but we are told the Gregg ticket succeeded in Wilkins, Penn, Mifflin, Elizabeth, McCully's and Birmingham.

In Greensburgh and in Mountpleasant, Westmoreland county, the Gregg inspectors were carried by large majorities.

In Philadelphia, *the friends of Gregg carried their inspectors in* 11 *out of the* 14 *wards of the city, and in* 5 *out of the* 7 *districts of the Northern Liberties!*

☞ *The Statesman gives a return of the inspector's election at Bedford, and represents it to be copied from the Bedford Gazette. It must be another* forgery, *by the "editor," as the Bedford Gazette contains no such return.*

THE GERMANS RIGHT!

The Berks Journal, printed in the town of Reading, on Saturday morning, gives us the following:

"The poll for inspectors has just closed.

THE PEOPLE

Have gloriously triumphed over Faction.

GREGG INSPECTORS, 343
SHULZE do 174

The *midnight caucus* gentry strained every nerve to get their men out—but it availed them nothing. Principle will triumph! This is the result of the borough of Reading—the county of Berks will do *equally as well.*"

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette, dated,
"Harrisburgh, Oct. 4, 1823

"The friends of Gregg carried their inspector in this place yesterday, notwithstanding that every Shulzeite who was able to crawl turned out, and near 100 Greggites remained at home. The Shulzeites on their assumption of "great changes," calculated upon from 50 to 60 of a majority; but now they will not dispute that there will be that many at least against them on the day of the general election. In the adjoining township of Swatara the Greggites have also succeeded. The distant townships are of course not heard from, by sun rise of the morning after the election.

"There is no question but every Shulzeite vote in this county was brought to the poll yesterday while there were very many at home of the Gregg side—some busy with their seeding—and some who consider the "little election" too trifling for their attention. This county will give Gregg 700 majority.

"The prospects of Mr Gregg in the general result are flattering. He has, yet, had a hard battle to fight in his old days; for there never before were such villanous lies propagated against any candidate, and such indefatigable exertions made to induce the citizens to reject him. From all accounts he will come out ahead from 5,000 to 6,000 votes."

Our patents have gravely laid before the public an extract from the tax books of Cumberland county for the year 1771, showing that Andrew Gregg was that year assessed for taxes, and they take it for granted he must then have been 21, and of course must now be 73 years of age. It happens, in Mr Gregg's case, as in that of other worthy men that "his father was born before him," and his father's name was *Andrew*. It is, then, his *father's* name they have found in the tax book: and it is quite reasonable to suppose, that if the old gentleman were this day alive, he would be quite too old to make a governor of.

Our patents have also given us a document signed Albert Gallatin, to show that he is in favor of Mr. Shulze. What side Mr Gallatin may take is a matter of very little importance to the people of Pennsylvania. Names, as John Binns has said, do not change principles. But how are we to know whether the Albert Gallatin who signed the paper, is the late Minister to France, or his son Albert? It is said, and is not improbable, that *young* Albert Gallatin is in favor of Mr. Shulze. As they have given us old Mr. Gregg's name for that of his son, it is not unlikely they have given us young Mr. Gallatin's name instead of his father's. But, indeed, what evidence have we that either the father or the son wrote or signed the document in question, as our patent leaders have been convicted of *forgery* in placing names to addresses without authority!

THE MISSISSIPPI VOTE.

The misrepresentation respecting Mr. Gregg's vote on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, is clung to as the forlorn hope of the Shulzeites. Every other refuge of lies having entirely failed them, they seem resolved to die with this last one in their mouths.

From what we have published on the subject, the intelligent reader will have seen that Mr. Gregg could not consistently with a just regard for the faith of the government, as pledged in the *compact* with Georgia, have given a *different* vote.

We have no hesitation in saying, that if, in forming a permanent constitution for a separate state Mr. Gregg had voted to restrict the right of voting to *freeholders*, it would have been an improper vote. We always considered the vote of Simon Snyder, John Smylie, Albert Gallatin, and other democrats, for a similar provision in the constitution of Pennsylvania, to be wrong. The constitutions of nearly all the southern democratic states require a property qualification in electors and this must have been the reason that Virginia and Georgia stipulated for a similar rule in the territories ceded by them to the United States.

But Mr. Gregg's vote was not for a permanent provision in a state constitution, but for a *temporary law* for the government of a territory, *according to a compact* previously made by Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, and other officers of the general and state governments, and leaders of the democratic party. The law too, for which he voted, was in accordance with the interests of the Union, and of the people of the Territory, *whose delegate, Mr. Poindexter proposed it.*—It gave the right to vote to those who became land-holders under authority of the United States laws, and withheld the right from those who claimed or wished to claim under other titles, particularly from the famous *Yazoo* speculators. It encouraged the sale of the public lands, and hastened the settlement of the country and its preparation for admission into the Union as a state. With a full understanding of the case, in all its bearings, none but a Yazoo speculator, or an enemy to the country, would have voted differently from Mr. Gregg.

One condition in the COMPACT by which the United States became entitled to the North Western and Mississippi Territories, was, that no person should be entitled to vote in them who did not own 50 acres of land. This *compact*, or deed of conveyance, was made and entered into on the part of the general and state governments concerned, by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, Arthur Lee and Levi Lincoln, the delegates and commissioners appointed for the purpose. Now, because *Andrew Gregg* did not vote to *violate this solemn compact*, thus entered into between the high contracting parties, and negotiated by the heads of the government and leaders of the democratic party a party of which he himself was a distinguished member *he* is denounced by our patentees, our *pretended* democrats, as an enemy to democracy! Why, if such principles as these are to prevail, where is the use of a constitution or of law? A legislature may sell land one day, and take it back the next—may pass a law to-day to hang a man for having done an act *required* by the law of yesterday. The people should beware how they encourage a party that countenances such principles as these.

Censuring Mr. Gregg for not violating a national compact, is in the true spirit of patent policy. The patent members of our last legislature censured Governor Hiester for not violating the constitution adopted by the people, and they passed laws violating contracts and charters. It is time for the *people* to put a stop to these things.

The patents must think that poor men are *fools*, or they would not call upon them to oppose Mr Gregg for a compact not made by him, but by men who went before him. They must also think poor men are *rogues*, or they would not call upon them to oppose Mr Gregg because he did not vote to *violate* a national contract.

For the Gazette.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

Triumph of true Democracy!—The Inspectors Election on Friday last, in this city, resulted in the complete triumph of the Gregg candidates, by the most decided majority, notwithstanding the public boast of the aristocratic Shulzeites, that they would carry their inspectors, and the most strenuous exertions in secret. The fact of their importuning a sick man to suffer himself to be carried from his bed to the polls, for *an inspector's election*, shows the earnestness and activity of Gregg's opponents. We are satisfied that they brought out their every vote, and that the city election will equal the highest hopes of the friends of toleration in religion, and opposers of Caucus nominations. Let our friends arise in their strength, and we shall turn out a city majority of *Three Hundred votes.*

For the Gazette.

"THE STATESMAN,"
vs.
The sons of Revolutionary Officers.

A late number of the Statesman, declares it a sufficient objection to Harmar Denny, a candidate for the assembly, "that *he is a member of the federal society of Cincinnati!*" The society of Cincinnati was formed by the officers of the revolution, to hand down to posterity the example of victorious generals laying aside their arms in peace, and retiring, like Cincinnatus and Washington, to the plough, and also to provide a fund for their destitute widows and orphans. Shall a society formed for such purposes, founded by Washington, Knox, Wayne, Greene and Morgan, be cast up as a reproach to the son of that deceased patriot and gallant soldier, Major Denny? Are the services of the *father* an objection to the *son*? The very same objection might be made to President Monroe himself, who is a member of the society. This accusation, if feeling and gratitude still exist among us, will recoil on its authors.

The same paper accuses Mr. Denny, *in his absence*, of refusing to contribute a dollar to some church. What church was this? We should like to know. Is it not another of their many falsehoods? It is notorious to every member of every congregation in the city, that no family in it has contributed more liberally to churches than Mr. Denny's. That his christian charity is as unexceptionable as his moral character.

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The Editor of the Statesman is informed that his attack on M. Snowden as being the author of *Erin*, is like most of his electioneering assertions—a *falsehood*. The author is a gentleman well known to me; one who is not ashamed to tell his countrymen the truth. He has done as much and probably more to serve them than any Irishman that ever crossed the Alleghany Mountain.

A Member of the
Erin Benevolent Society.

For the Gazette.

Judicial Decorum, or Patent Toleration.

On Tuesday last, our respectable fellow citizen, James Cooper, a venerable elder of one of our churches, and father of the gallant Capt Samuel Cooper of Westmoreland, was walking before his own door, in company with Mr. Alexander McCullough. That honorable personage, Judge Riddle, came up. Mr. Cooper spoke to him very politely, saying "How do you do, Judge Riddle?" Now, fellow-citizens, I have no doubt you would suppose that James Riddle, a professing member of the same religious congregation, would at least give a *decent* reply to such a salutation—but no—with all the outrageous insolence of an unfeeling bully, he replied.—"*None the better of you, you d—d old scoundrel!*"

Yet Mr. Riddle *professes* to be a christian, *pretends* to be a democrat, and is actually a Judge!

QUI TEMPORA!

For the Gazette.

JUNIUS—No. III.

To Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, James Riddle, T. B. Dallas, Ross Wilkins, Esqrs. and others, members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny county.

GENTLEMEN,

"Oh that mine adversary had written a book." It seems, gentlemen, that in the days of Job, a book might destroy its author. But, in these latter days, it requires but a pamphlet. Four short pages have consigned your names to an unlooked for notoriety. I am aware that you are heartily tired of the subject, and will therefore trouble you with but one more extract from the address, which you appear to have written expressly to serve your adversaries.

Speaking of yourselves, you say "Their lives and fortunes were pledged in support of the war; and whilst they prevented their country from being desolated with civil war, with a moderation that exceeds all praise, they saved the traitorous conspiritors within its bosom from being made terrible examples of its justice."

I promised in the last No. to tell you when and where some of you figured during the war. But "*Moffitt*" has saved me the trouble, and to him I refer your honor—not the LAST one—No—his brogues were never made to cross the San dusky, either on his own feet or on those of the volunteer. No soldier ever stood in *his shoes*. "You prevented a civil war." Can this allude to the Whiskey Boys? That was the only civil war that ever threatened Pennsylvania. Or does the writer of the address covertly allude to the war of the Revolution? We know his immediate ancestor considered that glorious struggle "a traitorous conspiracy against the true King." Or do you allude to the last war, when Butler and the Blues were assisting the Indians? Oh, this accounts for your staying at home to watch those old Tories, Dr. Stevenson, Major Craig, Major Denny, Gen. Neville, and Gen. Wilkins, (not the weathercock, but his revered father.) Were these "the traitorous conspirators," who, when worn out with the hardships of the revolution, pledged the lives of their children and their private fortunes in the second war? Did these conspirators escape the axe or the rope—the guillotine or the gibbet?—When the *Patent* straw-cutter was exhibited at the fair, it was compared to a guillotine just imported for the use of the tories. A Butler county farmer replied that some of your necks were not made for the *guillotine*. When the writer of the address speaks of 'scape gallows', does he refer to Tench Cox, or to his ancestor aforementioned? Your "moderation saved them from being made terrible examples of your justice!" Your justice!

"Oh, Justice thou hast fled to brutish beasts,
"And men have lost their reason."

For a picture of *your justice*, I refer you to my last number. "Yes, *my good fellow*, I am your best friend—our moderation saved you." Your moderation! Your moderation! Yes, your's is the moderation of the wolf, stealing at midnight on the sheepfold—the moderation of the serpent, unfolding its slimy coils, and fixing his sparkling eyes on the bird he is charming to its destruction. Fellow-citizens, beware of his clemency! Powerful as he is, his friendship is more dangerous than his anger. His whisper is pollution.—His touch is death. Not that death, which, destroying the body here, leaves the prospect of a brighter world to console his friends and reward the sufferer, but that political and moral death, which, blasting all that was honorable and upright, leaves even his friends doubtful whether to pity or to loathe the living victim.

The promising pupil of that *honorable* personage, is a striking illustration of the corrupting influence of such evil communication. I mean the mover of the rejected resolutions approving of the address, at the last meeting of the Shulzeites. Your character heretofore as far as it could be said to be formed, stood fair. You at first denied all participation in the address. Now as its public approver, you are worse than its author.—He has at least the merit of invention. But if you are too dull to write, you are not too deaf to hear. You had all the advantage of public opinion expressed in no equivocal language. You have dared to brave it. It required something as outrageous as this to provoke an attack. Your insignificance else had shielded you. Young in the path of political sin, you seemed in the company of your real friends ashamed of the address and its authors. You got credit for conscience enough to see their errors, without firmness enough to oppose them. Now you appear as the Janus of the patent Mythology, showing one face to your political friends, and another to your personal associates. You have permitted yourself to be made the scape-goat of the party—the leader of the forlorn hope, with fool-hardiness to make a desperate attack, without the courage to sustain it. More was expected even from you. But like the moth, you kept noisily buzzing round the light, until destroyed by the very taper your friends had kindled. You have been caught in the pitfal they had dug, and which has buried your hopes with their's. Before this you were the mere Whip-poor-will of the party, that could vociferate but one sentence. "My poor Shulze—My poor Shulze." Now you play the whale of the committee, blowing through the streets, spouting out all their dirty water, while the harpoon of the whaler is in your vitals. Now a genuine Jacobin, of the Riddle or Robespierre school, nothing but the oddity of the figure you would cut, prevents your appearing as *a sans culotte*. Now the knight errant of Shulzeism—the Don Quixotte of the patents, with Louey's basin for your helmet, and the Recorder's goose-quill for your lance, you mistake the whigs of the revolution for tories, and tilt against the "Blues" as blue-lights.

The two gentlemen of the committee, who have disavowed the address, merit and will receive the thanks of all good men of all parties: and when the ferment of this election is forgotten, they will be remembered for that rare quality, honesty in politics.

But you, gentlemen of the committee, who still persist in the truth of the address, what will you next say for it or for yourselves? If it is true, how comes it that your own party shrink indignantly from its adoption? At a full meeting with the subject fairly before them, they have passed sentence of condemnation upon it. After the election the address is to be publicly disavowed, consigned to the common hangman, and its authors and abettors to obscurity. Your own party have proclaimed you to the world as the grossest libellers. They have clinched the arguments of Junius. The pill was too nauseous.—You resemble the quack, upon the patient compelled to swallow his own dose. Your small fry accuse Junius of a libel. On the principles of the British law, he is guilty: for there, the greater the truth the greater the libel. It is the truth only you fear. Hence the swarm of musquitoes attacking him from your Extra, which Junius brushed away. Hence the pack of curs, from the same kennel, yelping at his heels. Your bark is worse than your bite. Buzz—bark on.

Fellow-citizens! you need no exhortation of mine, to discountenance such demoniac attempts as were made in the address to destroy a whole community: Your reception of the address of this committee, the burst of indignation with which you at first received, and the horror and disgust which have marked the subsequent attempts to approve it, have placed upon it the eternal stamp of public reprobation. The writer has closed, in his address, the faithful picture of his own deformity, with two lines of poetry. I could recommend to this Lord Byron of the patents, the following lines, as a substitute; and leave him to his reflections.

"I leave you here a little book
"For you to look upon,
"That you may see your father's face,
"When he is dead and gone."

But advert, fellow citizens, for a moment, to the prayer at the conclusion of their address. With the grossest falsehoods on their consciences, and while the ink was yet drying on the forgeries of the names of Wendt and Coon, these committee men appeal to Heaven for aid! declare "that theirs is the cherished cause of that power whose arm extended to our ancestors its protection!" Can that cause be Heaven's, which requires the abuse and denunciation of those very ancestors who conducted us through the hour of trial? Can that cause be Heaven's, which requires such invention of lies, such perversion of facts? What say ye to the prayers of that Pharisee in the public places, who, when raising the communion cup to his lip, profanely damns his professing brother, and outrageously reviles the pious pastor, who dares to rebuke him for an open violation of the laws of God and man? Beware of the Devil when he prays. Can that cause prosper, which adds such hypocrisy to such falsehood? No, fellow citizens, if true to yourselves, it cannot be. I will not indite a prayer with the pen which has been polluted by the investigation of this unholy and unchristian address. But I appeal to all good and pious men, to uplift their testimony against these doings—the elevation of a backsliding Minister by the basest means to the first office in the state. By your attachment to your violated constitution, by your respect for truth, by your hatred of falsehood, by the blood of the martyrs of the Revolution, by the grey hairs of the little band of abused patriots who survive, by your love of religion, and its really active and pious ministers, I entreat, I conjure you to pray, that the cause of truth and virtue, of valor and patriotism, of religious and political freedom, may succeed; that Providence will save the constitutions of the State and the Union from these violent men, the character of our people from the disgraceful triumph of falsehood, yourselves and your children from the oppression of an overbearing aristocracy, and our opponents themselves from their own fury and madness.

JUNIUS.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and respectable citizen of Philadelphia, dated
"Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

"The result of the ward elections in the city and county, has been highly favorable—in the *county*, particularly, it has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The majority for Gregg in the city will far exceed Hiester's, and in the county it will be at least 3 or 400. We have no doubt of Gregg's election."

Make your Choice—

Those who are solicitous for an able and upright administration of the government, free from intrigue and the influence of political faction, will vote for

The Man of the People, the enlightened Statesman,

The Regularly Nominated Democratic Republican Candidate for Governor,

ANDREW GREGG.

And those who wish to see the character of this fair state prostrated in the very dust, at the feet of a dangerous, proscribing and remorseless

ARISTOCRACY,

Together with its concomitants, *The Military above the Civil Power, and An Established Church.*

Those who wish to cripple and retard *Internal Improvements & Domestic Manufactures*—

Who aim at wresting from the People all the rights of Freemen—Who contend for and maintain as Republican, the *anti-republican* doctrine, that a

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS

Is the proper organ to Nominate a Governor.

All who are prepared to submit to Legislative dictation, and are willing to bend their necks to the yoke of this many-headed Monster, and relinquish virtually the

INESTIMABLE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE;

The practisers and apologists of *Fraud, Forgery and Falsehood*, will vote for the Aristocratic, Legislative Caucus Candidate,

J ANDREW SHULZE.

[*Wash. Exam.*

Any one who will take the trouble to recur to the newspapers and pamphlets of 1817 and 1820 will find that the objections then urged against Joseph Hiester, are the same with those now urged against Andrew Gregg.

Hiester is too old, said the patentees:—he is a poor, miserable, old cripple.

Hiester is opposed by poor men having the right to vote, by the patentees: If Hiester is elected, poor men will be deprived of the right of voting.

What has been the result?

The patentees have not complained of a want of vigor and energy in Governor Hiester—the fault they find with him is, that he has discovered too much of both.

There has been no attempt to take the right of voting from poor men: on the contrary the general policy of Governor Hiester's administration has tended to the benefit of the poor.

Provision has been made for the payment of dues to poor men, who had labored on the turnpike roads. New work has been provided for them on roads and canals, and they have been made secure of payment for their labor.

Salaries and Fees have been reduced, &c.

As it has been with Hiester, so it will be with Gregg; he will be elected Governor, and the croaking prognostications of the patentees will fail of being realized.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

We have *heard* a great deal about the Sea Serpent—70 feet long and more, but nobody ever *saw* it. We have *seen* orator Shulze's speech, but nobody ever *heard* it.

[*Greensburgh Gazette.*

Married,

On Thursday evening, October 2, by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. WILLIAM BORRETT, of this city, to Mrs. PHILENA WAKEFIELD, formerly of Boston.

Fresh Fancy and Seasonable GOODS.

ISAAC HARRIS,

HAS just received a fresh and very excellent assortment of almost all descriptions of seasonable and fashionable *DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Shoes, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets and Trimmings, Groceries &c &c. &c.* very carefully selected by himself a few days since in the Philadelphia market, all of which he will sell at very small profits for cash, select country produce, or short acceptances. Amongst his very considerable variety are —

Plain, figured and striped Carlton crapes robes and shawls, assorted colors; gros de Naples, levantine, sensham, sarsnet, and other silks, assorted; a rich assortment of ribbons, lace gloves, muslins, shawls and handkerchiefs; long lawns, Irish linens, silk, cotton, worsted and merino hosiery; plain, figured, twilled and spotted bombazetts, of all colors; an elegant assortment of calicoes, new prints and patterns; reticule chaps, gilt, steel, and black buckles and snaps, and hooks and eyes; cotton fringe, lace veils, frills, and laced collarets, frogs, silk buttons, gimp, &c; elegant new style dark silk vestings, and silk velvets and ribbons; silk and cotton floss, needle cases, sewing silks, fine wire cotton, ladies' blue, black, brown and purple pelisse cloths, tartan and circassian plaids, blue, black, brown and grey broadcloths, cassimeres and cassinetts, assorted, rose and point blankets; Wanscoo shawls; coatings and baizes; a large assortment of fancy and common queensware, and two elegant large dinner and tea setts, complete; brass candlesticks, knives and forks, and desert and carving knives, assorted; towling pieces, pocket pistols, gun and pistol locks, locks, hinges and screws, all kinds; cabinet maker's and carpenter's tools, brass mountings, &c.; anvils, files, rasps, scissors, pen and pocket knives; English, crowley, cast, and blister steel; green coffee, young hyson and imperial tea; white Canton sugar; indigo and dye stuffs. Port, Teneriffe and Malaga wines. French brandy, raisins, winter strained spermaceti oil; sugar-house molasses and honey; pickling vinegar.

Domestic Goods.

Tickings, sheetings, stripes, plaids and checks; bleached and unbleached muslins; red flannels; cassimeres and Steubenville cloths; a large quantity of weaver's reeds and domestic carpetings; gilt coat buttons; cotton yarn; 60 dozen bed cords, a quantity of wafers, assorted, &c &c.

N B. The subscriber notifies his customers and the public that he has declined the general credit and barter business entirely—he sells now on cash principles only.

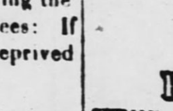
Isaac Harris.

October 10—3t.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,



together with a small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in the vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf

CASH STORE.

Cheap Tea-Boards

A LARGE assortment of TEA BOARDS, of WAITERS, BREAD TRAYS, KNIFE BOXES, &c. &c. Just received, and for sale, very low, for *Cash*, by

Isaac Harris.

Oct 10, 1823—3t.

EDUCATION.

THE partnership under the firm of N R. Smith & Stoxe will *actually* dissolve on the 22d inst.

R. E. Stoxe,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will open a new school in Wood-Street next door below Mr. Stoner's store. In this school, he will continue to teach the same branches of Education that were taught at the Fourth-Street Academy.—Being perfectly acquainted with Mr Smith's "new mode of education," the principles of that system will be introduced as far as they are deemed real advantages. Grateful for the encouragement met with since in this city, R. E Stoxe is determined by a faithful discharge of duty in his line of business, and by every exertion in his power, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with any share of their patronage.

October 10, 1823.

To Hatters.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 28th inst* at the shop lately occupied by James Gallagher, dec. in the borough of Greensburgh, all the valuable

Tools and Materials,

late the property of the deceased, viz: an excellent copper planking kettle, and a coloring kettle, both of which have been but a short time in use—a set of the patent

Oval Hat Blocks,

made in Philadelphia, of the latest fashions, together with the other tools necessary and useful to a Hatter. A quantity of excellent Fur, and a number of substantial wool bodies for hats—a number of Morocco Skins, and a great quantity of Trimmings, together with a number of small articles too tedious to enumerate—A few good Hats, and a new coal stove, with pipe.

The above articles will be sold separately, and it may be an object to Hatters to attend, as it is supposed some good bargains may be had.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known.

Patrick Gallagher,

October 10, 1823—3t. *Adm'r.*

Notice

WHEREAS my wife JANE has forsaken my bed and board without any reasonable cause, and against my will, this is to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts which she may have contracted, or may hereafter contract.

James Jordon.

Oct. 10—3t*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

☞Our intelligence from all parts of the state, is of the most cheering character. Let the friends of Gregg and the Constitution be mindful of what is due to themselves, and their cause must triumph.

☞The friends of Gregg carried their Inspector candidates, by large majorities, in both the wards of this city.

The Statesman, in giving the result of the Inspectors' elections in this county, notices only the few districts in which the patents have succeeded, and as usual misrepresents the majority even in these. In Indiana district, for instance, the majority is said to be 50, when in act it was but 8, and in Robinson, where it is stated the Shulze candidate had 33 votes, and the Gregg candidate but 17, the Greggites had two candidates, one of whom had 17 and the other 19 votes, making together 36, and showing that the Greggites were the strongest by 3.—We have not heard from all the districts, but we are told the Gregg ticket succeeded in Wilkins, Pitt, Mifflin, Elizabeth, McCully's and Birmingham.

In Greensburgh and in Mountpleasant, Wes'moreland county, the Gregg inspectors were carried by large majorities.

In Philadelphia, *the friends of Gregg carried their inpectors in* 11 *out of the* 14 *wards of the city, and in* 5 *out of the* 7 *districts of the Northern Liberties!*

☞ *The Statesman gives a return of the inspector's election at Bedford, and represents it to be copied from the Bedford Gazette. It must be another* forgery, *by the "editor," as the Bedford Gazette contains no such return.*

THE GERMANS RIGHT!

The Berks Journal, printed in the town of Reading, on Saturday morning, gives us the following:

"The poll for inspectors has just closed.

THE PEOPLE

Have gloriously triumphed over Faction.

GREGG INSPECTORS,	335
SHULZE do	174

The *midnight caucus* gentry strained every nerve to get their men out—but it availed them nothing. Principle will triumph! This is the result of the borough of Reading—the county of Berks will do *equally as well!*"

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette, dated, "Harrisburgh, Oct. 4, 1823

"The friends of Gregg carried their inspector in this place yesterday, notwithstanding that every Shulzeite who was able to crawl turned out, and near 100 Greggites remained at home. The Shulzeites on their assumption of "great changes," calculated upon from 50 to 60 of a majority; but now they will not dispute that there will be that many at least against them on the day of the general election. In the adjoining township of Swatara the Greggites have also succeeded. The distant townships are of course not heard from, by sun rise of the morning after the election.

"There is no question but every Shulzeite vote in this county was brought to the poll yesterday while there were very many at home of the Gregg side—some busy with their seeding—and some who consider the "little election" too trifling for their attention. This county will give Gregg 700 majority.

"The prospects of Mr Gregg in the general result are flattering. He has, yet, had a hard battle to fight in his old days; for there never before were such villanous lies propagated against any candidate and such indefatigable exertions made to induce the citizens to reject him From all accounts he will come out ahead from 5,000 to 8,000 votes"

Our patents have gravely laid before the public an extract from the tax books of Cumberland county for the year 1771, showing that Andrew Gregg was that year assessed for taxes, and they take it for granted he must then have been 21, and of course must now be 73 years of age. It happens, in Mr Gregg's case, as in that of other worthy men that "his father was born before him," and his father's name was *Andrew*. It is, then, his *father's* name they have found in the tax book; and it is quite reasonable to suppose, that if the old gentleman were this day alive, he would be quite too old to make a governor of.

Our patents have also given us a document signed Albert Gallatin, to show that he is in favor of Mr. Shulze What side Mr Gallatin may take is a matter of very little importance to the people of Pennsylvania. Names, as John Binns has said, do not change principles But how are we to know whether the Albert Gallatin who signed the paper, is the late Minister to France, or his son Albert? It is said, and is not improbable, that *young* Albert Gallatin is in favor of Mr. Shulze. As they have given us old Mr. Gregg's name for that of his son, it is not unlikely they have given us young Mr. Gallatin's name instead of his father's. But, indeed, what evidence have we that either the father or the son wrote or signed the document in question, as our patent leaders have been convicted of *forgery* in placing names to addresses without authority?

THE MISSISSIPPI VOTE.

The misrepresentation respecting Mr. Gregg's vote on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, is clung to as the forlorn hope of the Shulzeites. Every other refuge of lies having entirely failed them, they seem resolved to die with this last one in their mouths.

From what we have published on the subject, the intelligent reader will have seen that Mr. Gregg could not consistently with a just regard for the faith of the government, as pledged in the *compact* with Georgia have given a different vote.

We have no hesitation in saying, that if, in forming a permanent constitution for a separate state Mr. Gregg had voted to restrict the right of voting to *freeholders*, it would have been an improper vote. We always considered the vote of Simon Snyder, John Smylie, Albert Gallatin, and other democrats, for a similar provision in the constitution of Pennsylvania, to be wrong. The constitutions of nearly all the southern democratic states require a property qualification in electors and this must have been the reason that Virginia and Georgia stipulated for a similar rule in the territories ceded by them to the United States.

But Mr. Gregg's vote was not for a permanent provision in a state constitution, but for a *temporary law* for the government of a territory, *according to a compact* previously made by Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, and other officers of the general and state governments, and leaders of the democratic party. The law too, for which he voted, was in accordance with the interests of the Union, and of the people of the Territory, *whose delegate, Mr. Poindexter proposed it.*—It gave the right to vote to those who became land-holders under authority of the United States laws, and withheld the right from those who claimed or wished to claim under other titles, particularly from the famous *Yazoo* speculators. It encouraged the sale of the public lands, and hastened the settlement of the country and its preparation for admission into the Union as a state. With a full understanding of the case, in all its bearings, none but a Yazoo speculator, or an enemy to the country, would have voted differently from Mr. Gregg.

One condition in the COMPACT by which the United States became entitled to the North Western and Mississippi Territories, was that no person should be entitled to vote in them who did not own 50 acres of land. This *compact*, or deed of conveyance, was made and entered into on the part of the general and state governments concerned, by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, Arthur Lee and Levi Lincoln, the delegates and commissioners appointed for the purpose. Now, because *Andrew Gregg* did not vote to *violate this solemn compact*, thus entered into between the high contracting parties, and negotiated by the heads of the government and leaders of the democratic party a party of which he himself was a distinguished member *he* is denounced by our patentees, our *pretended* democrats, as an enemy to democracy! Why, if such principles as these are to prevail, where is the use of a constitution or of law? A legislature may sell land one day, and take it back the next—may pass a law to day to hang a man for having done an act *required* by the law of yesterday The people should beware how they encourage a party that countenances such principles as these.

Censuring Mr. Gregg for not violating a national compact, is in the true spirit of patent policy. The patent members of our last legislature censured Governor Hiester for not violating the constitution adopted by the people, and they passed laws violating contracts and charters. It is time for the *people* to put a stop to these things.

The patents must think that poor men are *fools*, or they would not call upon them to oppose Mr Gregg for a compact not made by him, but by men who went before him. They must also think poor men are *rogues*, or they would not call upon them to oppose Mr. Gregg because he did not vote to *violate* a national contract.

For the Gazette.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

Triumph of true Democracy!—The Inspectors Election on Friday last, in this city, resulted in the complete triumph of the Gregg candidates, by the most decided majority, notwithstanding the public boast of the aristocratic Shulzeites, that they would carry their inspectors, and the most strenuous exertions in secret. The fact of their importuning a sick man to suffer himself to be carried from his bed to the polls, for *an Inspector's election*, shows the earnestness and activity of Gregg's opponents. We are satisfied that they brought out their every vote, and that the city election will equal the highest hopes of the friends of toleration in religion, and opposers of Caucus nominations. Let our friends arise in their strength, and we shall turn out a city majority of *Three Hundred votes.*

For the Gazette.

"THE STATESMAN," vs. *The sons of Revolutionary Officers.*

A late number of the statesman, declares it a sufficient objection to Harmar Denny, a candidate for the assembly, "that *he is a member of the federal society of Cincinnati!*" The society of Cincinnati was formed by the officers of the revolution, to hand down to posterity the example of victorious generals laying aside their arms in peace, and retiring, like Cincinnatus and Washington, to the plough, and also to provide a fund for their destitute widows and orphans. Shall a society formed for such purposes, founded by Washington, Knox, Wayne, Greene and Morgan, be cast up as a reproach to the son of that deceased patriot and gallant soldier, Major Denny? Are the services of the *father* an objection to the *son?* The very same objection might be made to President Monroe himself, who is a member of the society. This accusation, if feeling and gratitude still exist among us, will recoil on its authors.

The same paper accuses Mr. Denny, *in his absence*, of refusing to contribute a dollar to some church. What church was this? We should like to know. Is it not another of their many falsehoods? It is notorious to every member of every congregation in the city, that no family in it has contributed more liberally to churches than Mr. Denny's. That his christian charity is as unexceptionable as his moral character.

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The Editor of the Statesman is informed that his attack on M. Snowden as being the author of *Erin*, is like most of his electioneering assertions—a *falsehood*. The author is a gentleman well known to me; one who is not ashamed to tell his countrymen the truth. He has done as much and probably more to serve them than any Irishman that ever crossed the Alleghany Mountain.

A Member of the Erin Benevolent Society.

For the Gazette

Judicial Decorum, or Patent Toleration.

On Tuesday last, our respectable fellow citizen, James Cooper, a venerable elder of one of our churches, and father of the gallant Capt Samuel Cooper of Westmoreland, was walking before his own door, in company with Mr. Alexander McCullough. That honorable personage, Judge Riddle, came up. Mr. Cooper spoke to him very politely, saying "How do you do, Judge Riddle?" Now, fellow-citizens, I have no doubt you would suppose that James Riddle, a professing member of the same religious congregation, would at least give a *decent* reply to such a salutation—but no—with all the outrageous insolence of an unfeeling bully, he replied:—"*None the better of you, you d—d old scoundrel!*"

Yet Mr. Riddle *professes* to be a christian, *pretends* to be a democrat, and is actually a Judge!

OH TEMPORA!

For the Gazette.

JUNIUS—No. III.

To Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, James Riddle, T. B. Dallas, Ross Wilkins, Esqrs. and others, members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny county.

GENTLEMEN,

"Oh that mine adversary had written a book." It seems, gentlemen, that in the days of Job, a book might destroy its author. But, in these latter days, it requires but a pamphlet. Four short pages have consigned your names to an unlooked for notoriety. I am aware that you are heartily tired of the subject, and will therefore trouble you with but one more extract from the address, which you appear to have written expressly to serve your adversaries.

Speaking of yourselves, you say "Their lives and fortunes were pledged in support of the war; and whilst they prevented their country from being desolated with civil war, with a moderation that exceeds all praise, they saved the traitorous conspirators within its bosom from being made terrible examples of its justice."

I promised in the last No. to tell you when and where some of you figured during the war. But "*Mifflin*" has saved me the trouble, and to him I refer your honor—not the LAST one—No—his brogues were never made to cross the San dusky, either on his own feet or on those of the volunteer. No soldier ever stood *in his shoes* 'You prevented a civil war." Can this allude to the Whiskey Boys? That was the only civil war that ever threatened Pennsylvania. Or does the writer of the address covertly allude to the war of the Revolution? We know his immediate ancestor considered that glorious struggle "a traitorous conspiracy against the true King." Or do you allude to the last war, when Butler and the Blues were assisting the Indians? Oh, this accounts for your staying at home to watch those old Tories, Dr. Stevenson, Major Craig, Major Denny, Gen. Neville, and Gen. Wilkins, (not the weathercock, but his revered father) Were these "the traitorous conspirators," who, when worn out with the hardships of the revolution, pledged the lives of their children and their private fortunes in the second war? Did these conspirators escape the axe or the rope—the guillotine or the gibbet?—When the *Patent* straw-cutter was exhibited at the fair, it was compared to a guillotine just imported for the use of the tories A Butler county farmer replied that some of your necks were not made for the *guillotine* When the writer of the address speaks of 'scape gallows', does he refer to Tench Cox, or to his ancestor aforementioned? Your "moderation saved them from being made terrible examples of your justice!" Your justice!

"Oh, Justice thou hast fled to brutish beasts,
"And men have lost their reason."

For a picture of *your justice*, I refer you to my last number. 'Yes, *my good fellow*, I am your best friend—our moderation saved you." Your moderation! Your moderation! Yes, your's is the moderation of the wolf, stealing at midnight on the sheepfold—the moderation of the serpent, untolding its slimy coils, and fixing his sparkling eyes on the bird he is charming to its destruction. Fellow-citizens, beware of his clemency! Powerful as he is, his friendship is more dangerous than his anger His whisper is pollution.—His touch is death. Not that death, which, destroying the body here, leaves the prospect of a brighter world to console his friends and reward the sufferer, but that political and moral death, which, blasting all that was honorable and upright, leaves even his friends doubtful whether to pity or to loathe the living victim

The promising pupil of that *honorable* personage, is a striking illustration of the corrupting influence of such evil communication. I mean the mover of the rejected resolutions approving of the address, at the last meeting of the Shulzeites Your character heretofore as far as it could be said to be formed, stood fair. You at first denied all participation in the address Now as its public approver, you are worse than its author—He has at least the merit of invention. But if you are too dull to write, you are not too deaf to hear. You had all the advantage of public opinion expressed in no equivocal language. You have dared to brave it. It required something as outrageous as this to provoke an attack. Your insignificance else had shielded you Young in the path of political sin, you seemed in the company of your real friends ashamed of the address and its authors. You got credit for conscience enough to see their errors, without firmness enough to oppose them. Now you appear as the Janus of the patent Mythology, showing one face to your political friends, and another to your personal associates You have permitted yourself to be made the scape-goat of the party—the leader of the forlorn hope, with fool-hardiness to make a desperate attack, without the courage to sustain it. More was expected even from you. But like the moth, you kept noisily buzzing round the light, until destroyed by the very taper your friends had kindled. You have been caught in the pitfal they had dug, and which has buried your hopes with their's Before this you were the mere Whip-poor-will of the party, that could vociferate but one sentence "My poor Shulze—My poor Shulze." Now you play the whale of the committee, blowing through the streets, spouting out all their dirty water, while the harpoon of the whaler is in your vitals. Now a genuine Jacobin, of the Riddle or Robespierre school, nothing but the oddity of the figure you would cut, prevents your appearing as *a sans culotte*. Now the knight errant of Shulzeism—the Don Quixotte of the patents, with Louey's basin for your helmet, and the Recorder's goose-quill for your lance, you mistake the whigs of the revolution for tories, and tilt against the "Blues" as blue-lights.

The two gentlemen of the committee who have disavowed the address, merit and will receive the thanks of all good men of all parties and when the ferment of this election is forgotten, they will be remembered for that rare quality, honesty in politics.

But you, gentlemen of the committee, who still persist in the truth of the address, what will you next say for it or for yourselves? If it is true, how comes it that your own party shrink indignantly from its adoption? At a full meeting with the subject fairly before them, they have passed sentence of condemnation upon it. After the election the address is to be publicly disavowed, consigned to the common hangman, and its authors and abettors to obscurity. Your own party have proclaimed you to the world as the grossest libellers. They have clinched the arguments of Junius. The pill was too nauseous.—You resemble the quack, whom the patient compelled to swallow his own dose. Your small fry accuse Junius of a libel. On the principles of the British law, he is guilty; for there, the greater the truth the greater the libel. It is the truth only you fear. Hence the swarm of musquitoes attacking him from your Extra, which Junius brushed away. Hence the pack of curs, from the same kennel, yelping at his heels. Your bark is worse than your bite. Buzz—bark on.

Fellow-citizens! you need no exhortation of mine, to discountenance such demoniac attempts as were made in the address to destroy a whole community. Your reception of the address of this committee, the burst of indignation with which you at first received, and the horror and disgust which have marked the subsequent attempts to approve it, have placed upon it the eternal stamp of public reprobation. The writer has closed, in his address, the faithful picture of his own deformity, with two lines of poetry. I would recommend to this Lord Byron of the patents, the following lines, as a substitute; and leave him to his reflections.

"I leave you here a little book
"For you to look upon,
"That you may see your father's face,
"When he is dead and gone."

But advert, fellow citizens, for a moment, to the prayer at the conclusion of their address. With the grossest falsehoods on their consciences, and while the ink was yet drying on the forgeries of the names of Wendt and Coon, these committee men appeal to Heaven for aid! declare "that theirs is the cherished cause of that power whose arm extended to our ancestors its protection!" Can that cause be Heaven's, which requires the abuse and denunciation of those very ancestors who conducted us through the hour of trial? Can that cause be Heaven's, which requires such invention of lies, such perversion of facts? What say ye to the prayers of that Pharisee in the public places, who, when raising the communion cup to his lip, profanely damns his professing brother, and outrageously reviles the pious pastor, who dares to rebuke him for an open violation of the laws of God and man? Beware of the Devil when he prays. Can that cause prosper, which adds such hypocrisy to such falsehood? No, fellow citizens, if true to yourselves, it cannot be. I will not indite a prayer with the pen which has been polluted by the investigation of this unholy and unchristian address. But I appeal to all good and pious men, to uplift their testimony against these doings—the elevation of a backsliding Minister by the basest means to the first office in the state. By your attachment to your violated constitution, by your respect for truth, by your hatred of falsehood, by the blood of the martyrs of the Revolution, by the grey hairs of the little band of abused patriots who survive, by your love of religion, and its really active and pious ministers I entreat, I conjure you to pray, that the cause of truth and virtue, of valor and patriotism, of religious and political freedom, may succeed; that Providence will save the constitutions of the State and the Union from these violent men, the character of our people from the disgraceful triumph of falsehood, yourselves and your children from the oppression of an overbearing aristocracy, and our opponents themselves from their own fury and madness.

JUNIUS.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and respectable citizen of Philadelphia, dated "Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

"The result of the ward elections in the city and county, has been highly favorable—in the *county*, particularly, it has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The majority for Gregg in the city will far exceed Hiester's, and in the county it will be at least 3 or 400. We have no doubt of Gregg's election."

Make your Choice—

Those who are solicitous for an able and upright administration of the government, free from intrigue and the influence of political faction, will vote for

The Man of the People, the enlightened Statesman,

The Regularly Nominated Democratic Republican Candidate for Governor,

ANDREW GREGG.

And those who wish to see the character of this fair state prostrated in the very dust, at the feet of a dangerous, proscribing and remorseless

ARISTOCRACY,

Together with its concomitants, *The Military above the Civil Power, and An Established Church.*

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Who aim at wresting from the People all the rights of Freemen—Who contend for and maintain as Republican, the *anti-republican* doctrine, that a

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Provision has been made for the payment of dues to poor men, who had labored on the turnpike roads New work has been provided for them on roads and canals, and they have been made secure of payment for their labor.

Salaries and Fees have been reduced, &c

As it has been with Hiester, so it will be with Gregg; he will be elected Governor, and the croaking prognostications of the patentees will fail of being realized.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

We have *heard* a great deal about the Sea Serpent—70 feet long and more, but nobody ever *saw* it. We have *seen* orator Shulze's speech, but nobody ever *heard* it.

[Greensburgh Gazette.

Married,

On Thursday evening, October 2, by the Rev Mr. Swift, Mr. WILLIAM BORRETT, of this city, to Mrs. PHILENA WAKEFIELD, formerly of Boston.

Fresh Fancy and Seasonable GOODS.

ISAAC HARRIS,

HAS just received a fresh and very excellent assortment of almost all descriptions of seasonable and fashionable *DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Shoes, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets and Trimmings, Groceries &c &c. &c.* very carefully selected by himself a few days since in the Philadelphia market, all of which he will sell at very small profits for CASH, select country produce, or short acceptances Amongst his very considerable variety are —

Plain, figured and striped Cotton crapes robes and shawls, assorted colors; gros de Naples, levantine, sensham, sarsnet, and other silks, assorted; a rich assortment of ribbons, laces gloves, muslins, shawls and handkerchiefs; long lawns, Irish linens, silk, cotton, worsted and merino hosiery; plain, figured, twilled and spotted bombazetts, of all colors, an elegant assortment of calicoes, new prints and patterns; reticule clasps, gilt, steel, and black buckles and snaps, and hooks and eyes, cotton fringe, lace veils, frills, and laced collarets, frogs, silk buttons, gimp, &c; elegant new style dark silk vestings, and silk velvets and ribbons; silk and cotton floss, needle cases, sewing silks, fine wire cotton, ladies' blue, black, brown and purple pelisse cloths, tartan and circassian plaids, blue, black, brown and grey broadcloths, cassimeres and cassinetts, assorted, rose and point blankets, Wilmington shawls; coatings and baizes; a large assortment of fancy and common queensware, and two elegant large dinner and tea setts, complete; brass candlesticks, knives and forks, and desert and carving knives, assorted; bowling pieces, pocket pistols, gun and pistol locks, locks, hinges and screws, all kinds; cabinet maker's and carpenter's tools, brass mountings, &c; anvils, files, rasps, scissors, pen and pocket knives; English, crowley, cast, and blister steel; green coffee, young hyson and imperial tea; white Canton sugar, indigo and dye stuffs, Port, Teneriffe and Malaga wines, French brandy, raisins, winter strained spermaceti oil, sugar-house molasses and honey, pickling vinegar.

Domestic Goods.

Tickings, sheetings, stripes, plaids and checks; bleached and unbleached muslins; red flannels; cassimeres and Steubenville cloths; a large quantity of weaver's reeds and domestic carpetings; gilt coat buttons; cotton yarn 60 dozen bed cords; a quantity of wafers, assorted, &c &c.

N B. The subscriber notifies his customers and the public that he has declined the general credit and barter business entirely—he sells now on cash principles only.

Isaac Harris.

October 10—3t.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with the two and a half story small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

adjoining.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823 —tf

CASH STORE.

Cheap Tea-Boards

A LARGE assortment of TEA BOARDS, of WAITERS, BREAD TRAYS, KNIFE BOXES, &c. &c. Just received, and for sale, very low, for *Cash*, by

Isaac Harris.

Oct 10, 1823—3t.

EDUCATION.

THE partnership under the firm of N R. Smith & Stoxe will *actual* dissolve on the 22d inst.

R. E. Stoxe,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will open a new school in Wood-Street next door below Mr. Stoner's store. In this school, he will continue to teach the same branches of Education that were taught at the Fourth-Street Academy. Being perfectly acquainted with Mr Smith's "new mode of education," the principles of the system will be introduced as far as they are deemed real advantages Grateful for the encouragement met with since in this city, R. E Stoxe is determined by a faithful discharge of duty in his line of business, and by every exertion in his power, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with any share of their patronage.

October 10, 1823

To Hatters.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 28th inst* at the shop lately occupied by James Gallagher, dec. in the borough of Greensburgh, all the valuable

Tools and Materials,

late the property of the deceased, viz: an excellent copper planking kettle, and a coloring kettle, both of which have been but a short time in use—a set of the patent

Oval Hat Blocks,

made in Philadelphia, of the latest fashions, together with the other tools necessary and useful to a Hatter. A quantity of excellent Fur, and a number of substantial wool bodies for hats—a number of Morocco Skins, and a great quantity of Trimmings, together with a number of small articles too tedious to enumerate—A few good Hats, and a new coal stove, with pipe

The above articles will be sold separately, and it may be an object to Hatters to attend, as it is supposed some good bargains may be had.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known.

Patrick Gallagher,

October 10, 1823—3t. *Adm'r.*

Notice

WHEREAS my wife JANE has forsaken my bed and board without any reasonable cause, and against my will, this is to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts which she may have contracted, or may hereafter contract

James Jordon.

Oct. 10—3t*

WINES.

A FEW BARRELS CASES
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine old Juice, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana,
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS
Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS,
CASSINETTS, &c.——At reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t[illegible].

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a [illegible] selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy
September 5, 1823—tf

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and
Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;
Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply

Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand in Market street

A very general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.
Which he intends selling at reduced prices,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Benjamin Darlington.
Pittsburgh Sept. 5 1823.—1m

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us in continuing our business

Wendt. Ensell. Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works
F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.
Barnett, Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.
Jos. Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.
Sept. 5—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, Late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLYSPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty [illegible] acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12 tfyaM11

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARISHAI WAT,
JOHN LITTLE.
June 10—tf

ROBERT PATRICK & CO.
WAREHOUSE
On the East, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE.

Pig and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Steel, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11.

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock
Inquire of the Painter
July 18—tf

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have severally applied by petition, to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the said state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed the first Monday in November next (the third day) for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, at which time and place you may, if you please, attend and and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

William Hill, &
James Hill,
Merchants, carrying [illegible] of the firm of [illegible]
Pittsburgh, October [illegible]—tf

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received, and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh July 25. 6m

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 20 doors from [illegible]
[illegible] 1823—3m

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Legate's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
September 5.—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions,
[illegible]

WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,

Fine and pure, from the Vineyards at

Harmonie, Indiana,

For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS
Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS,
CASINETTS, &c.——At reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t&eo3.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy

September 5, 1823—tf

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand in Market Street

A very general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.

Which he intends selling at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh Sept. 5 1823.—1m

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box, $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business

Wendt. Ensell Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works

F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.

Barnett, Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.

Jos. Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.

Sept. 5—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five cres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

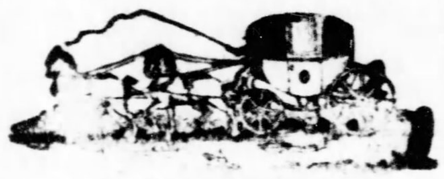
A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged, and finished in the best manner.

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lamblin." tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11.

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,

at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale.

TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock

Inquire of the Printer
July 18—tf

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have severally applied by petition, to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the said state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed the first Monday in November next (the third day) for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, at which time and place you may, if you please, attend and and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged

William Hill, &
James Hill,
Merchants, surviving partners of the firm of Wm. Hill & Brothers.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1823—3t

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

***STILLS,* of all sizes,**

Wash, Dye, and Tea Ketties,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes.
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh July 25. 6m

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culiy, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5.—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions,
For sale at this office.